THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 208

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

CONGO RAILWAY PROJECT TESTS FRENCH LABOR

Workers Will Be Imported to Help Pierce Jungles and Mountains

ROAD REQUIRES MANY TUNNELS AND BRIDGES

Equatorial Area Four Times Size of France to Gain Outlet for Products

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Importation of many native laborers from China, Portuguese Angola, and Liberia is urged in order to hasten the completion of the so-called Congo-Ocean Railway from Brazzaville on the Congo River to Pointe Noire, Atlantic port. Eight hundred Chinese have been sent for to supplement the French army of workmen, which is said to have totaled as many as 16,000.

The difficulties encountered have been enormous. Two years were needed, for example, at one point to build eight kilometers (five miles) of track; and, although one of the very severe regions of mountains has been traversed, another remains.

Arguments for foreign labor are that the units would be more homogeneous, better disciplined, and more accustomed to long periods of steady labor. Handling so many tribes and races of different sects and customs has been a hard test for the French colonial officials.

Road to Serve Large Area

French Equatorial Africa, which is to be served by this railway, is four times the size of France, but has only one-tenth the population. It is skirted on the north and east by Libya, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the Belgian Congo. The mineral and wood wealth of French Equatorial Africa is believed to be very great, and this led the explorer, Savorgnan de Brazza, to insist after his first trip that a railway permitting a suitable outlet for the vast network of navigable rivers which nature has traced in Africa should be built. The railway was planned a quarter century ago, but permission to start construction was not granted until 1924. Finally, in 1925, work commenced.

Engineers began operations at both ends, at Pointe Noire moving eastward, and at Brazzaville going westward. Ninety kilometers have been completed from Pointe Noire

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League Expects Move to Settle Balkan Dispute

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The League Secretariat is closely watching the cloud on the Jugoslav-Bulgarian frontier, where an unusual number of affairs have recently been taking place. Bulgaria claims that these unfortunate incidents could have been avoided if Jugoslavia had ratified the Pirot protocol signed by Bulgaria and Jugoslavia a few months ago and already ratified by Bulgaria.

If Jugoslavia, such is the Bulgarian complaint, had fulfilled her part, a commission would have been set up to delimit the frontier more strictly in order to avoid these incidents.

The Jugoslav case, on the other hand, is that if their suggestion for the establishment of a neutral zone on the frontier had been accepted, trouble would have been avoided. Meanwhile the League Secretariat has received no official intimation of the intention of either side to appeal to the League. It is considered that there is a distinct possibility of Bulgaria, as the weaker party, doing so, in which event a commission of inquiry would be sent by the League to investigate the frontier incident. Jugoslavia is a candidate for a seat on the Council of the League, and it is expected that in these circumstances she would adopt a conciliatory one toward the League's intervention, should it become necessary.

Meantime, seeing that her chances for election to the Council would be improved if she settled this dispute with Bulgaria, it is considered possible she may make a move for direct negotiations.

Fresh Conversations Indicated

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—A statement that Bulgaria will "not evade direct negotiations with Jugoslavia on disputed questions" has been made by the Foreign Minister, Athanas Bourof in the first public declaration here since his return from a lengthy visit to France. M. Bouroff thus indicated that Bulgaria will accept the invitation just received from Belgrade for fresh conversations on the boundary issues, following Jugoslavia's intimation that she could not accept the findings of the Pirot conference.

"I hope future conferences will give good results, since the establishing of order along the boundary is of vital importance to both countries," M. Bouroff adds.

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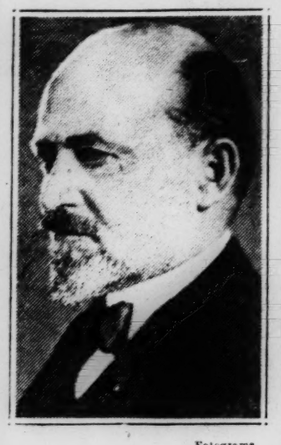
Succeeds H. P. Fletcher as Ambassador to Italy



Fotograms

JOHN W. GARRETT

Hoover Chooses Garrett as New Envoy to Italy

Baltimore Banker Latest Addition to Big Program of Diplomatic Changes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has added to his list of new diplomatists by selecting John W. Garrett, Baltimore banker, as Ambassador to Italy.

The Italian Ambassadorship is considered one of the four most important in Europe. Mr. Garrett is now making a yachting cruise in the Adriatic. He entered the diplomatic field in 1901 at the age of 29, and is well known at Rome, where he has served on four different occasions.

Mr. Garrett's nomination is not confirmed, owing to the rule of etiquette which causes the name of an ambassador to be proposed first to the country where he will be sent. It is understood unofficially that the nomination has been approved in Rome, and it is expected to be confirmed shortly.

Hoover Team Taking Shape

With Mr. Garrett slated for the Rome post, Charles G. Dawes already at London, and the expectation that Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, will proceed shortly to

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'Farming by Mail' Popular in Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Mexico is soon to have farming by mail. Correspondence courses in agriculture are to be given throughout the Republic under auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, it is announced.

Arrangements have been completed and instruction will be free. More than 6000 farmers and farm workers throughout the Republic have already enrolled for the mail courses.

Instruction will include subjects of a general agricultural nature, dairying, truck gardening, poultry raising and the care of cattle.

Applications for the courses are flooding the Ministry, which announces that it plans to extend this correspondence service beyond the boundaries of the Republic, especially into Guatemala and sections of the United States which have large Mexican populations.

The great success of education by mail in the United States, it is explained, induced the Ministry to adopt a similar system in this country.

Correspondence courses are made possible, it is pointed out, by the great success of the Government's literacy campaign in the rural districts.

Does the Home Fulfill Its Duties? Geneva World Survey to Decide

European Charges Against American Family Life to Be Met by Investigation of Conditions in All Countries

By MARJORIE SHULER

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—A round-the-world survey to determine whether "homes are falling to pieces," whether "youth is in revolt against adult discipline," and whether "the influence of the family is being broken" will be undertaken as a result of the convention of the International Federation of Home and School which is meeting here in connection with the congress of the World Federation of Education Associations.

Miss Florence Ward of the United States Department of Agriculture will have charge of the survey as head of the newly-formed committee on home conditions, working under Mrs. Arthur H. Reeve of Philadelphia, president of the Home and School Federation.

The survey is to be made partly as a result of the charges of Europeans that American home life is failing in its responsibilities and it will seek to discover just what conditions are in the homes of the various nations, and how these conditions can be bettered.

The Home and School Federation in its sessions here has added another important committee to its program to investigate the use of leisure time. The general purpose of this committee will be to develop family sports and interests in order to foster companionship between parent and children.

Survey Movie Conditions

A subcommittee will look into motion picture conditions, also as the result of a complaint from Europeans, who charge that American-made films are detrimental to moral standards of their children. Europeans believe that there should be some check in the United States against the making and dissemination of objectionable films. On their part they seek some such legislation for their own countries, as that in Holland, where motion picture exhibitors are required to show signs stating whether films are for family or adult view. Undirected use of leisure time by children is a fertile source of crime, delegates believe, and they will seek to establish in other countries houses such as have been opened by Belgium, both in Louvain and Brussels, where children whose parents are away at work can go after school hours and be helped with their lessons, or occupy themselves with embroidery or carpentry, or play, and have a simple supper of bread and milk.

Holland delegates propose another leisure time activity, which Mrs.

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SCOUT FOUNDER GREETS 50,000 AT JAMBOREE

Colorful Waves of Cheering Youths Pass Review in World Pageant

By H. C. ELLIS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—Fifty thousand of the world's 2,000,000 Boy Scouts provided unforgettable harmony of color and sound in Arrowe Park here, Aug. 1, when in the birthplace of the movement now spread into 42 countries the international jamboree celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of Scouting was opened by the Duke of Connaught.

The significance of it all was recognized by visitors directly after they passed into the camp and saw this brotherhood settling down comfortably for a fortnight's "family party," and it reached a climax as, to complete preliminary ceremonies, the boys surged in yelling waves across the greensward to where Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, and the Duke of Connaught, president of the British Scouts' Association, stood in the pavilion of honor.

At a given signal, the gayly hued multitude which from airplanes buzzing overhead must look like a changing pattern in a kaleidoscope, pulled up short, and, when their cheering stopped, stood to listen to speeches. And what they heard was just the sort of thing boys understand and appreciate.

Founder Greets Scouts

"When the Scout movement started," said Sir Robert, as he thanked the Duke for his presence on this occasion, "people used to laugh at boys going about with big hats and bare knees, and said it was a stupid thing that would never do any good." He then told how keen Scouts outside England had been to come to Birkenhead—sending contingents vastly larger than originally suggested—and with a twinkle remarked, "And so 50,000 of these blooming Boy Scouts are here today."

The Duke stressed the nonmilitary nature of the movement and described its founder as one whose name should be added by historians to the roll of the world's reformers.

"What does the future hold for our country and for humanity" he asked,

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SENATE TARIFF BILL CHANGED TO HELP FARMER

Rates on Milk and Cream Virtually Tripled—Substitute Measure Possible

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Turning to the warmly debated Schedule 7 of the new tariff bill, the Senate Finance Committee has agreed to an increase in several rates on important agricultural commodities over the rates fixed in the Hawley bill, thereby giving the organized farm interests their second victory, albeit a limited one, in two days.

The first came when the committee put logs, lumber and shingles on the free list, in accordance with the complaint of farm leaders and western senators that a tariff on these products would increase the farmer's cost of living and offset to a considerable degree any help received from higher rates on farm products.

Increases in the House rates have been agreed to on several farm and dairy products upon which western leaders charged inadequate protection was given in the Hawley bill; notably, milk and cream, poultry, and oats but the majority members refused to raise the House rate of 14 cents a pound on butter, and 10 cents a dozen on eggs, on the ground that higher rates would unjustly burden the consumer.

Big Imports from Canada

If the higher rates on milk and cream are written into the final bill, about 4,500,000 gallons of each which come in annually from Canada will be affected. The sharp increase from the present rate of 2½ to 6½ cents a gallon on milk and from 20 to 56 cents a gallon on cream is expected by farm organizations to greatly reduce the importation of these products over the northern border.

The committee has now completed about one-third of the agricultural schedule, having made slight reductions in the House rates on certain kinds of fish and approved the House rates on grain, with the exception of oats, which was increased slightly.

The speed with which the action of the majority members on specific rates has become public news is due to the determination of James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, to give the public the same information which he asserted is being secured by interested persons despite the secrecy rule adopted at the beginning of the Senate Committee hearings.

It is understood that Mr. Couzens has braved the indignation of some of the more conservative of the committee Republicans, but no specific

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Mawson Ship Chock-Full of Supplies Sails to Explore South Polar Sea

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Anarctic exploration ship Discovery sailed from the East India docks here, Aug. 1, for Cardiff, where coal will be taken on prior to departing with the English and Scottish sections of Sir Douglas Mawson's expedition to the south polar regions. Sir Douglas and other members of the expedition join the party at Cape Town.

Zest for adventure is well exemplified by the tiny craft, only 175 feet long, carrying a crew of 28. It will sail along the coast between Enderby Pass and the sea the entire winter, returning to Tasmania in the spring.

The vessel is expected to arrive at Cape Town by the end of October. The purpose of the expedition is to continue technical investigations of the resources in the south polar regions begun by the expedition in 1911.

Equipment of the latest type was carried. It includes a scouting airplane fitted with floats and a ski undercarriage. The plane will be employed in photographing the coastline. It also has sounding gear which will automatically chart information on the Atlantic shelf, trawling gear for collecting specimens from the ocean, and wireless by means of which the explorers hope to keep in touch with England. Visitors boarding the ship were astonished at the amount of food, instruments, fuel and other necessities, sorted with much ingenuity and forethought, in every nook and cranny of the ship. Capt. John K. Davis, Director of Navigation from the Commonwealth of Australia, made the master discovery that a bronzed six-footer has the smallest bunk aboard. Not only space but manpower is limited.

Even in rough weather and other difficulties, twelve learned members of the crew must help handle the sails, capstan, etc., and in any case perform throughout the voyage odd seafaring jobs, finally taking a turn at hauling sleds over the ice. James Marr, biologist of the expedition, was with Sir Ernest Shackleton on his quest in 1921. A discovery first used by Capt. Robert Falcon Scott on an antarctic expedition in 1901 was lent to the present expedition by the British Government. The New Zealand Government has given £1000, and the MacRobertson-round-Australia fund has given £10,000 in order to enable the expedition to carry out extensive oceanic explorations. Five other discoverers have sailed the seas before with the present ship, which is specially designed for strength and safety.

Going Abroad at Home

Tomorrow on the Household Arts Page

GRAF ZEPPELIN OFF SPAIN ON ATLANTIC TRIP

Riding 70 Miles an Hour Over Mediterranean After Slow Going Down Rhone

PARIS (AP) — The transatlantic dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, has been reported over the Mediterranean, headed for Gibraltar and well on her long journey to the United States for her second visit.

The huge ship, which left Friedrichshafen, Germany, at 9:29 p. m. eastern standard time on July 31, with 18 passengers, including seven Americans, was reported by the French steamship Dalny over the Mediterranean about 50 miles off Barcelona, Spain, at 10 a. m., Aug. 1.

The dirigible at this time appeared to have picked up considerable speed from her earlier sightings in France as she slowly pushed her way down the Rhone valley. She was last reported over land at Nimes in southern France, and two and a half hours later was reported by the Dalny. She had covered this stretch at approximately 70 miles an hour, whereas her previous average had been somewhat under 50.

From the course being followed by Commander Hugo Eckener, it appeared that the Graf Zeppelin would skirt the Spanish coast, passing between Cape Nao and the Balearic islands.

It was while on this stage of her voyage last May that the Graf Zeppelin developed motor trouble and was forced to turn back and beat her way up the Rhone valley again in an effort to reach Friedrichshafen. She was unsuccesssful in this and eventually was driven back into South France and landed at Cuers.

The airship carries 18 passengers, of whom seven are Americans. Among them is Sir Hubert Wilkins, the Australian explorer. The passengers' list includes two women. For crew there is the usual comple-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Bremen Again Cracks Record in Ocean Trip

PLYMOUTH, Eng. (AP)—The German liner Breman, flagship of the North German Lloyd fleet, has taken from the British Cunard liner Mauretania its last north Atlantic crossing record, besting by 8 hours 17 minutes the Mauretania's previous fast time from New York to this port.

The Bremen docked here at 2:25 a. m., Aug. 1, having used 4 days, 14 hours, 30 minutes for its trip from Ambrose Channel lightship to Eddystone Light. Its average speed was 27.91 knots per hour, and its maximum days run 667 miles. The previous record of the Mauretania listed here was 4 days, 22 hours, 57 minutes.

Just as the Bremen's westward voyage last week was its maiden trip in that direction, so the voyage just completed was its first eastward crossing. Both crossings resulted in records. On the westward trip from Cherbourg the ship needed 4 days 17 hours and 42 minutes to reach New York—8 hours and 52 minutes better than the previous record of the Mauretania.

On the westward voyage an average speed of 27.83 knots was maintained, with maximum day's run of 713 miles. The Mauretania's maximum day's run was 676 miles

Captain Ziegenbein, the Bremen's captain said he had encountered storm weather on the crossing, although the wind was favorable during the last 36 hours of the voyage. He expressed himself as more than pleased with the ship's performance.

The days' runs from New York were given as 249, 629, 641, 651, 667, and 247 nautical miles, representing a total of 3084 miles. The ship left New York early Saturday morning. The German consul and Civic Club dignitaries boarded the ship after it docked, as a gesture of welcome.

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Tercentenary Plans Take World Significance in Defined Program

International scope has been given to the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, according to the first formal outline of the observance plans just completed by Herbert Parker, chairman of the Tercentenary Commission.

Representatives of all nations should be invited to attend the main ceremony of the tercentenary which will be held at the State House in Boston probably late in June, 1930, Mr. Parker suggested in his report to Frank G. Allen, Governor. At this meeting the history of New England's three centuries will be reviewed in its relation to world progress, with particular emphasis upon "human liberty established under constitutional law" and the promotion of international relations.

An invitation to the American Bar Association to hold its annual meeting in Boston next year in connection with the tercentenary is proposed in Mr. Parker's report. It is hoped that the bar associations of both France and Great Britain, he added, will attend the sessions as guests of the Commonwealth. An invitation to the American Legion to hold their convention in Massachusetts during the tercentenary also is recommended.

Law schools of the State are to be invited to co-operate in the ceremonies and in arranging observances of the development of jurisprudence systems which had their origin in the old Massachusetts Bay Colony charter. Commemoration of the founding of the General Court will be made a part of this program.

The plan for a permanent memorial to be erected as a part of the tercentenary program was studied by the commission, with the result that it recommended the establishment of an Indian village depicting actual conditions at the time of the arrival of Governor Winthrop. A colonial village also was proposed.

"It is expected," the report declares, "that many of the communities in the Commonwealth, whose territory still preserves the actual physical environment of picturesque episodes in our history will conduct dramatic displays, pageants and reproductions of the old days. The commission believes that one of the features of the State observances should be a commemorative musical festival, in which distinguished artists of the world may have part.

"Industrial, commercial and agricultural displays, marking the progress of our people in all fields of human endeavor, should have place in the revelation to the world of conditions and circumstances to which the Commonwealth has come, through the faith and foresight of its ancestors. Such displays are probably to be conducted by the independent arrangements of separate organizations, with which the State should willingly co-operate."

Opens Williamstown Institute

DR. HARRY A. GARFIELD

EDISON QUERIES BOYS IN 5-HOUR TEST ON FITNESS

Questions Cover Wide Field, Some Specific, Some Catchy, Some General

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—The 49 candidates for the Thomas A. Edison scholarship award have just grappled with the most formidable feature of their visit here during a five-hour examination in which they were required to reply to a questionnaire said to have been drawn up by the veteran inventor himself.

The questionnaire represents a searching and comprehensive test, not only of the practical education of the applicants for the scholarship, but also of their ideals, character, resourcefulness and practical understanding of usual conditions and general information.

The examination consisted of four parts.

Part one contained six questions each in physics, chemistry and mathematics, and the student was asked to answer at least five questions in each field.

Part two contained 20 questions relating to character, resourcefulness and ideals.

Writing for a Job

Part four was a single question and required the student to write a letter of application for a position to the chief engineer or to the president of the concern with which he would like to become connected, assuming that he had just graduated from high school and was "anxious to land a job," and also assuming that a letter was the only means open to him of obtaining the desired employment.

Part four contained 18 questions based on technical, industrial and general knowledge.

The questions were designed primarily to uncover the thought of the youth taking part in the examination and some of them were searching in their personal aspects. Here are a few of them:

"If there is a boy in your school whom you consider to be superior to you in intelligence and character, please write his name and address down here."

"If you were on the verge of an important discovery, and found the

EUROPE CALM ON AUG. 1 DESPITE RIOT THREATS

Police Precautions in Capitals Stop Disorders—Raid on L'Humanite in Paris

LONDON (AP)—European capitals adopted most strenuous measures on Aug. 1 to prevent disturbances growing out of heralded demonstrations by Communists in celebration of the Soviet "anti-war day."

Paris took on some of the aspect of an armed camp despite most of its Communist organizers being safely under lock and key. Forty foreign agitators were put across the frontier. Some 22,000 soldiers and gendarmes guarded the city.

The most serious preliminary disturbance was reported from Sarajevo, Jugoslavia, where in a clash between Communists and police two workmen were killed and several others wounded. The crowd had set fire to the railroad shops in that city.

Reports from Zagreb, capital of Croatia, said that Communists distributed dynamite bombs among the workers of that center of the Croatian separatist movement.

At Budapest Bela Kun, Communist leader and former dictator of Hungary, was arrested with a number of other leaders of the party as a government precautionary measure. At Prague, Czechoslovakia, the Government took extreme measures, importing 1000 additional gendarmes and occupying important buildings with armed troops. The Communists advertised extensive demonstrations.

Orders were issued throughout Germany prohibiting Communist demonstrations of any nature.

PARIS (AP)—The French police seized the entire morning's issue of the Communist organ L'Humanité and took its plates from the presses to prevent printing of violent articles calling upon Communists to stage demonstrations.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — Forty communists have been arrested and imprisoned in Bucharest. Communists had made important plans for demonstrations on Aug. 1. Every precaution was taken against possible disturbances.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The Labor center at Athens issued a communication announcing that the great majority of working classes would not allow themselves to be dragged into Communistic demonstrations. Though the workers, it adds, are in general against war, they condemn such noisy activities. It recommends its followers to abstain from attending projected Communist gatherings, which moderate workers believe are intended to serve only foreign interests at the expense of the native working masses.

British Laborites Going to The Hague

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The inclusion of William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, among the British delegates at the forthcoming Reparations Conference at The Hague comes somewhat as a surprise to observers here since it had been generally anticipated he would remain in London for the conversations now going on with Valerian Dovgalevsky, Russian envoy. The other two official delegates are Philip Snowden and Arthur Henderson.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times telegraphs the conference will after all open on Aug. 6, and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands the original orders to the British delegation to leave London Sunday night hold good, though there is still a possibility of brief postponement.

PEACE IMPETUS IS IRRESISTIBLE, GARFIELD SAYS

Cites Hoover-MacDonald Momentum in Opening Williamstown Institute

CHINESE MINISTER GIVES PEACE PLEDGE

Defends Nation's Stand in Russian Issue but Says War Will Not Be Used

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — "The dogs of war may bark and the critics scream but they will not affect the high purpose of the two most distinguished statesmen of the world today—Ramsay MacDonald and Herbert Hoover."

This confidence that the movement toward prompt and positive Anglo-American naval reduction is today irresistible permeated the whole address with which Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, opened the ninth annual session of the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

Statesmen, publicists and eminent students of international affairs from distant parts of the world were present to hear Dr. Garfield's heartening interpretation of the outlook for disarmament and his appeal that the Williamstown Institute be made an increasing influence of enlightenment.

Envoy States China's Case

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, who was the only other speaker at the convocation, presented China's case in the Sino-Russian dispute arising out of the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

While Dr. Wu severely criticized Russia for what he characterized as "notorious propaganda and grave conspiracy against China," he pledged his Government to settlement of this controversy exclusively by pacific means in accordance with the Pact of Paris.

It was the Pact of Paris which Dr. Garfield cited as one of the great landmarks of world progress. He declared that without doubt 1929 has contributed more of permanent value to the cause of peace than any year since the World War and that the events of recent weeks are fairly staggering in their significance.

"The Fourth of July," Dr. Garfield said, "is our day of independence; the twenty-fourth of July (the day of the proclaiming of the Pact of Paris) may be called the day of interdependence of the nations of the world.

"The voice of a great leader beyond the seas hails the proclamation of the Kellogg pact and as an evidence of sincerity declares that Britain will stay the progress of her naval program. The President of the United States couples with the proclamation of the multilateral treaty the purpose of the United States to halt its program."

Confidence in Leaders

In expressing his confidence that Mr. MacDonald, the British Premier, and President Hoover would be deterred in pressing on to their goal by neither jingo nor skeptic, Dr. Garfield was equally certain that they would not be led by well-meaning dreamers to believe that the millennium is already achieved.

"A Scotsman and a Quaker," he said, "can be safely trusted to be hard-headed and practical, especially when one of them is a journalist and the other an engineer.

"Think what it will mean when the day comes, as it inevitably will, when Great Britain and the United States begin the process of naval reduction.

"But what of parity? Like a good many other words it has been used to darken council. The case of naval equality is exceedingly complicated. The yardstick cannot be wielded like the big stick."

In addition to the movement toward an enduring peace, Dr. Garfield discussed but one other public issue. It was the proposed Hawley tariff bill—a measure which in its present drafting he declared to be out of step with present American and international economic conditions.

The demands of the United States' growing world trade, the situation created by the foreign loans owed to the United States and domestic economic trends make the measure as now proposed wholly unsuited to present-day America, he asserted.

Merely "Self-Protection"

Throughout his discussion of the points at issue between China and Russia, Dr. Wu argued that the action of China in ousting the Russian officials of the railroad which by the bi-lateral agreement of 1925 they operate jointly "was not a step to recover her lost rights, but an act merely of self-protection."

"But China," he concluded, "has suffered too much in the past from acts of imperialism and force for her to employ them herself. Hence, even before the Kellogg pact was formally in effect, the Chinese Government gave assurances that she would observe its principles and its spirit.

"I am personally in high hopes that very soon statesmanship will have set at rest all fears that peace in the Orient will be disturbed."

During the remainder of the present month the members of the institute, of which there are about 250 to 300, will engage in a series of round-table discussions, general conferences and public lectures on vital issues concerning international affairs today.

Special attention is to be given to economic stabilization, disarmament,

Latin-American conditions and post-war changes in Europe.

Following the convocation Dr. and Mrs. Garfield gave a reception to the members of the institute.

Chinese and Soviet Envoys Discuss Railway Claims

TOKYO (AP)—Dispatches to the native press from Manchuria said B. N. Melnikov, fromer Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, and Teai Yun-sheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin, met on a train on Russian territory opposite Manchuli July 31.

After a lengthy discussion, bearing on the situation with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway, both telegraphed their governments for instructions.

There have been no further reports received here of the clash related in messages from Vladivostok, which said Russian Communists and White Russians had fought at Iman, with 100 casualties.

KHABAROVSK, Siberia (AP)—The Provincial Government has called out the Siberian military reserves of the age of 27 and under, and all reserve officers, irrespective of age, because of continued unrest on the Manchurian frontier and the threatened presence of bands of "White Russians."

The reserves will be assembled here, in Vladivostok and in Chita.

Roosevelt Orders New Power Study

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Roosevelt has just ordered another study of the electrical power merger effected by J. P. Morgan & Co., under the name of the Niagara-Hudson Power Company, and has appointed Samuel Rosenman, his personal counsel, to advise him whether the formation of the company, which is a holding corporation, is a violation of the State law.

This is construed here as indicating that he is not satisfied with the report which the Attorney-General, Hamilton Ward, has just made to him, and in which Mr. Ward held that the merger was legal. At the same time it indicates that electrical power is looming as one of the most important issues in the forthcoming gubernatorial campaign, in which Mr. Ward is already being mentioned as a Republican candidate.

Mr. Roosevelt declined to comment on the Attorney-General's report. Meanwhile, it was said in informed quarters that if the investigation by Mr. Rosenman results in any doubt in his thought about the legality of the Niagara-Hudson power merger under the general business law, Mr. Roosevelt will ask the Attorney-General to bring action against the company in Albany County.

Boulder Dam Buyers Urged to Investigate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A warning against making real estate investments in the vicinity of Boulder Dam, without careful investigation, has been issued here by the National Better Business Bureau.

The bureau declares that some promoters "are trading upon popular misconceptions of the facts" to dispose of property. Land of little or no value, in no way to be benefited by the Boulder Dam project, is being offered at exorbitant prices, the bureau declared.

"Some promoters," the bureau states, "are offering land for agricultural purposes, basing its value upon the supposition that it will be irrigated by water from the dam. Others are offering business and industrial sites, prophesying that cheap power will bring large manufacturing interests to the vicinity."

Prospective investors are reminded by the bureau that facts about the project are readily available at the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior.

WORK ON SUBMARINE CANCELED IN BRITAIN

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The famous William Beardmore steel works near Glasgow have received official instructions from the Admiralty canceling its order for the submarine under construction there.

The decision affects 700 men, all of whom have been paid off. The keel had been laid and work on the framing for the hull was well advanced. It has been decided that the usual autumn army maneuvers shall be upon a reduced scale this year. The training is to be restricted to government-owned land.

FASCIST PROSECUTION BEGINS IN BUCHAREST

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Forty-four Fascists arrested in a recent plot have come up for trial at a first hearing. They are accused of planning to occupy on the night of July 4 the principal Government buildings and surround the homes of members of the Government.

The authorities have destroyed a number of blackshirts that indicated the Fascists are eager to imitate the Italian organization.

Ambassador and Premier Talk on Disarmament

LONDON (AP)—Ambassador Charles G. Dawes visited Premier MacDonald at 10 Downing Street on Aug. 1. They continued their conversations on disarmament.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 19, 1918.

Explains China's Stand in Dispute With Russia

© Underwood

DR. C. C. WU

BAR MINERALS AND STOP WARS, GEOLOGIST SAYS

American-British Embargo Would Soon Stop Fighting, Is Claimed

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Sir Thomas Holland's statement in his presidential address to the British Association in Johannesburg, that Customs Officers are more effective and less expensive and far less dangerous than a blockading fleet as a guarantee against war, and that any breach of world peace would become impossible if the United States and Great Britain would unite in controlling their own mineral exports, is regarded here as entitled to serious consideration in view of the high position Sir Thomas occupies as geologist and metallurgist.

These two nations, he said, produce over two-thirds of the 2,000,000,000 tons of minerals annually consumed by the world.

"The only two nations," Sir Thomas said, "that can fight for long on their own natural resources are the British Empire and the United States. If they agree in refusing to export mineral products to those countries that infringe the Kellogg pact no war can last very long." In any proposal for a "munitions blockade" of nations breaking the Kellogg pact there should be a working agreement between "the two great mineral powers that alone have avowed the desire and ability to insure world peace."

The only adverse criticism so far is that of The Times which says that in view of what has been done the past few years to increase the world supply of such an essential product as nitrates which, 30 years ago, no less an authority than Sir William Crookes, one of Sir Thomas Holland's predecessors in the presidency of the British Association, declared would be exhausted by 1931, it is not sure to conclude that metallic ores will not be produced in parts of the world where they are not now known.

Even The Times, however, says "By all means let us use our present state of knowledge in every way that can serve the comity of nations."

The Daily Telegraph says that Sir Thomas Holland's proposal has "certainly not been made without the fullest deliberation and once put forward must command the hopeful interest of all friends of peace."

Board of Missions Gets Bulgarian Deed

An official copy of the title deed, signed in the original by King Boris III of Bulgaria, ceding 82 acres for the site of an agricultural school in Pordim, District of Pleven, Bulgaria, to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has been received in Boston.

This agricultural school, founded by the Rev. Edward B. Haskell of Claremont, Calif., is an American contribution toward helping the Bulgarian peasant help himself. It is based on the famous Danish folk schools, and if successful will prove a model, it is stated, for all Europe.

"Eighty per cent of Bulgarians are peasant farmers, living in vilages," Dr. Haskell declares. "Our school will not only give their sons and daughters a broader outlook on life, but will teach them stock breeding, dairying and many other helpful things along agricultural lines. The girls will receive instruction in mothercraft and home-making."

When it was known that the American Board, through Dr. Haskell, was looking for a site, so great was the desire of Bulgarians in various parts of the country to contribute land that 21 village and city governments offered free sites. Pordim, which was selected, is 130 miles from Sofia by rail and has about 3000 population. The site includes rich farming land and a supply of pure water.

MAINE PENAL OFFICIAL GOES TO FEDERAL POST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Austin H. MacCormick of Brunswick, Me., has been appointed an assistant superintendent in the Bureau of Federal Prisons to take charge of educational activities in connection with Attorney-General Mitchell's program for expanding prison work.

Mr. MacCormick was executive officer of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., for four years, is a graduate of Bowdoin and in the last year has completed a study of prison education for the National Society of Penal Information.

NEW FLYING SCHOOL OPENS

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP) — Ground school instruction in aeronautics has been started by the mechanical engineering faculty of North Carolina State College.

DRIVE TO CUT CAPITAL SHIPS AWAITS PARLEY

Measure Reported Certain to Be Discussed at Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Reduction or total abolition of capital ships is held in Administration circles to be a possible short cut to relief from excessive military expenditures.

While no official comment was made at the State Department on London reports that the matter had already been broached with England, it was considered certain that the measure will come up in some form at the proposed naval conference.

Primarily the drive against the capital ships is one of economy. A battleship costs $37,000,000. Secondarily, the question is raised on their usefulness. Battleships are attacked as out-of-date, physically and as a matter of international policy. The Washington treaty of 1921 limited the number as between England, the United States and Japan, and since that time the airplane has been making progress. Furthermore, the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Peace Pact has been signed by nearly all the civilized world. It is argued that battleships, which are aggressive units, can be replaced by cruisers. These are more appropriate for modern conditions of international comity, it is asserted, since the latter are fitted for defensive purposes, although able to cope with armed merchantmen.

Japan, it is reported, is particularly interested in elimination or reduction of major ships. It has about 10 battleships as against 20 for England and 18 for the United States. Japan would gain strategically if the larger vessels were done away with by the three powers. Under the Washington conference on limitation of armaments, the ratio of capital craft between principal powers was established, and an agreement signed that replacement of old craft should not begin till 1930-1931. Twenty years was set as the brief life of the $35,000,000 monsters, after which they could be replaced.

Two ways of delaying battleship construction are now proposed. First, the period of obsolescence might be delayed. In other wrods, instead of 20 years, 30 years might be fixed as the life time of a first-clas warship. Secondly, the total number of battleships might be reduced.

In connection with the latter plan, it is significant that Russian and German battleships have been swept from the seas, while France and Italy have fleets of minor importance. Agreement, therefore, virtually comes down to the action of England and the United States, which possess two-thirds of the world's heavy fighting ships.

MOTORISTS PROTECTED IN INSURANCE ABUSES

Cancellation of compulsory motor vehicle insurance policies because a loan made by a finance corporation to an insured has not been repaid, or because a broker acting as agent for an insurance company has not made a return of the premium paid by the insured, is in violation of the law and must be stopped, according to a circular letter sent out this morning to all insurance companies operating in the State by Merton L. Brown, Commissioner of Insurance.

Furthermore, the full 15 days' notice of cancellation must be given the insured, he says, also ruling that the turning in of registration, license plates and insurance policy is not a duty upon the insured.

COLOMBIA CUTS BANK RATE

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The Bank of the Republic, which has branches throughout the country, has been authorized to reduce the rediscount rate from 8 to 7 per cent, effective Aug. 1. The Government board of directors sanctioned the reduction.

EDISON QUERIES BOYS IN 5-HOUR TEST ON FITNESS

(Continued from Page 1)

one missing link in another worker's laboratory, what would you do?"

"Why?"

"When do you consider a lie permissible?"

"What one of the following would you be willing to sacrifice for the sake of being successful: happiness, comfort, reputation, pride, honor, health, money, love?"

"Outside of the field of religion, what three men, not now living, do you think particularly deserve your respect and admiration? What qualities do you admire in each."

What Most Needed for Success?

"What do you consider four of the most important qualifications to success in any pursuit?"

"If you have been given a certain experiment to perform and had been informed that it could be done successfully, but you had failed 10 times, what would you do?"

"What new discovery or invention would be of greatest benefit to mankind, and why?"

"If you were to inherit $1,000,000 within the next year, what would you do with it?"

"What place in our daily lives do you think the automobile will have 100 years from now?"

"If some acquaintance of yours unfairly accused you of cheating, what would you do?"

"Is the present relation of Capital to Labor reasonably fair?"

"What in your opinion should be done to improve the airplane?"

"Do invention and industry promote international agreement?"

"Give a brief statement of what you hope will be a typical day for you when you are 50 years of age."

Others More Technical

Other questions were more technically involved. For example: "On what physiological phenomenon is the success of motion picture projection dependent?"

"What is the underlying principle of an internal combustion engine?"

"If you were marooned alone on a tropical island in the South Pacific, without tools, how would you move a three-ton weight, such as a boulder, 100 feet horizontally and 15 feet vertically?"

"Two towns on opposite sides of a river one mile wide, are cut off from each other by any electrical means, due to a calamity. How could you attempt to establish communication between the two cities without the use of electricity. The river cannot be crossed by human beings.

"The index of refraction of a glass is 1.5 and of another glass is 1.7. If a bi-convex lens of the same geometrical design was made of each of the two glasses, how would they differ optically? If they were placed in a transparent liquid of index of refraction, 1.6, what effect would each have on a beam of light parallel to its prinicpal axis?

"The captain of a boat, when passing a certain cliff on a summer night, heard the echo of his whistle four seconds after blowing. How far away was the cliff? If he repeated this observation from the same point on a day in January would he notice any change in the time? If so, what and why?

"When you read the names of the following persons, what facts are associated with them in your mind? Mendeleff, Davy, Perkin, Faraday, Curie, Priestley, Gaylussac, Dalton, Solvay, Ramsay, Lavoisier.

"If you were nailing a copper sheeting on an exposed surface what kind of nails would you use, and why?

"Assume the increase of any colony of mice to be such that the number doubles every three months, how large will the colony be at the end of three years if we start with one pair?

"A triangle, each of whose sides is fixed, is divided into three equal areas by drawing two lines parallel to the base. Where will these lines intersect the altitude?"

CITIES DEVELOP AIR-MINDEDNESS, HEARING SHOWS

Lively Contest for Places on Proposed New Plane Route

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Whole cities are becoming "air-minded," it was shown by the keen rivalry of representatives of various midwestern cities who appeared Aug. 1 before the Interdepartmental Committee on Airways to present reasons why the proposed New York to St. Louis civil airway should be routed through their home communities.

The hearing revealed a warm contest between those who would route the airway from St. Louis to New York via Indianapolis and Columbus, and the advocates of a route through Louisville and Cinicinnati. The interdepartmental committee, composed of officials of the air mail service and air experts of the Department of Commerce, is maintaining an impartial attitude until all cites along the proposed route have been permitted to present their views.

A letter from the Mayor of Indianapolis urging the northern route was read at the hearing, and members of Congress from that city and Columbus, as well as chamber of commerce and airport officials, presented arguments to show that air mail and passenger service between St. Louis and New York would be quicker and more certain by the northern route, inasmuch as the Louisville-Cincinnati route is, they stated, in a fog belt.

Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, is putting forth every effort to pull the air line down to Cincinnati. His secretary represented him at the hearing and he has taken the matter up aggressively with Post Office officials.

New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh had delegations at the hearing. Spokesmen were present from cities in Missouri, Oklahoma and as far away as Fort Worth, Tex., urging extension of the proposed route into the Southwest via Tulsa to Dallas and Fort Worth.

The interdepartmental committee has before it pending decision the question of establishing a number of air mail routes throughout the country. These include connections between Louisville and Fort Worth; Atlanta and Fort Worth; Nashville and Birmingham; St. Louis and Memphis; Little Rock and Shreveport; Richmond or Greensboro and Jacksonville, and Pittsburgh and Norfolk.

GAS RATE SCHEDULE TO GO INTO EFFECT OCT. 1

The new schedule of rates raising the cost of gas to Boston consumers which was to have gone into effect today has been suspended until Oct. 1 by the State Department of Public Utilities, pending further investigation by the department of the propriety of the new rates.

The schedule as filed by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company provides for a service charge of 50 cents per month per customer and 10 cents per 100 cubic feet for the first 100,000 cubic feet, and 8 cents per 100 cubic feet for all gas in excess of 100,000 cubic feet.

GRAF ZEPPELIN OFF SPAIN ON ATLANTIC TRIP

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of 41 officers and men, making a total of 59 persons.

The ground crew began to drag the huge dirigible from her hangar shortly after 8:30 a. m. At that hour the flight crew and passengers entered their quarters, as soon as the bow was clear. It was 9:25 a. m. before the ship was entirely clear of the hangar.

News From Aboard

ABOARD THE GRAF ZEPPELIN (AP)—The passengers had breakfast at 9 o'clock. The Zeppelin passed over Lyon at 11:10 a. m. at a speed of 60 miles an hour.

The menu for lunch was soup, salmon, venison and potatoes, bread, caramel, fruit.

At noon the ship was over Valence. The sky was cloudy in the direction of Marseilles and Gibraltar.

Newsboys Protest Control Ordinance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Represented by an attorney who offered his services without remuneration, Rochester newsboys have launched a campaign to amend the news stand ordinance passed recently, which left in the hands of adjacent property owners the decision as to whether or not the stands may exist.

George S. Van Schaick, attorney, has carried before the Law Committee of the City Council an amendment providing hearings before the City Manager, Stephen B. Story, before requests by property owners for revocation of licenses can be granted. The amendment also requires 60 days' notice before removal of stands and two years before granting of another permit.

Property owners contend news stands may affect near-by business for which owners pay rentals or taxes.

AMERICAN NAVY SHIPS END EUROPEAN CRUISE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The American battleships Arkansas, Utah and Florida which have been on a 10 days' visit to England have left for the United States, their cruise to Europe which included Barcelona and Naples in addition to Portland having come to a close.

Perry Boyle, Mayor of Weymouth, gave a farewell dinner to Rear Admiral Harris Laning of the flagship Arkansas and his fellow officers. Several British naval officers and prominent townspeople attended.

DEPOSITORS TO SAVE ALL

NEW YORK (AP)—An order authorizing Joseph A. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks, to turn over the assets of the defunct City Trust Company to the International Germanic Trust Company, thus assuring full payment of all City Trust depositors, has been signed by Justice Philip J. McCook in Supreme Court.

BRIAND HOPEFUL BEFORE LEAVING FOR THE HAGUE

Chamber Reduces Taxes After Voting Confidence in French Cabinet

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Aristide Briand's "truce Cabinet" is definitely in the saddle, the Chamber of Deputies having accorded it a vote of confidence.

Radicals abstained from voting with the understanding that M. Briand was embarked on one mission only, to go to The Hague and obtain the best possible results for France. The Senate, likewise, accepted the situation, and Parliament, after a short session adjourned for holidays and will not reassemble until November.

Besides listening to the ministerial declaration, the Chamber took an opportunity of proceeding with unfinished business of the late Parliament relative to tax reductions. Lightening of the burden on the people by about 500,000,000 francs ($19,600,000) was voted. The measures included 5 per cent off real estate transfers, decreases in stamp duties on foreign securities, decreased transport duties on certain commodities, lowering of the sugar tax and that on flour. The Chamber without debate agreed unanimously to these steps which, in fact, amount to twice as large an alleviation as was expected when these matters were being considered under the Poincaré régime.

M. Briand asked the Chamber for three months' political truce in order to advance to problems ahead with the certainty of his country's approval of his policy. He did not hide the difficulties with which the Hague conference is faced, but he did say he was sure "it would terminate in very good conditions."

He spoke, too, of the conference as a link in the chain of organization of peace," and he intended that it should lift the war atmosphere from Europe.

M. Briand puts first the necessity of mobilization and internationalization of the German debt. With this guarantee to France of covering for its payments to America and England, the position of France toward Germany as "a hard creditor" will be removed and a Franco-German rapprochement furthered. Once these steps are assured, France is ready, the Prime Minister added, to evacuate the Rhineland.

Looking beyond the Hague gathering, M. Briand again talked about a "European union an again stressed the fact that it could not be harmful to America, since its purpose was to stabilize peace in Europe. He admitted he had been working for this during the past four years and the first move he was now seeking was to create an international organization which would establish "continuous contacts among various countries."

ARCHITECT REGISTRATION

NEW YORK—The American Institute of Architects is actively urging the adoption of a registration law for architects in every State. The committee complains that in some states which have enacted registration laws for engineers, but not for architects, an architect must register as an engineer.

£800,000 Newsprint Plant for Manchester

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchester, Eng.

A NEWSPRINT manufacturing plant costing £800,000 is to be established at Trafford Park on a 40-acre site fronting the Manchester Ship Canal.

A steady output of about 60,000 tons of newsprint per annum will be available from the plant, various newspapers having contracted to assimilate the entire output for the next 20 years.

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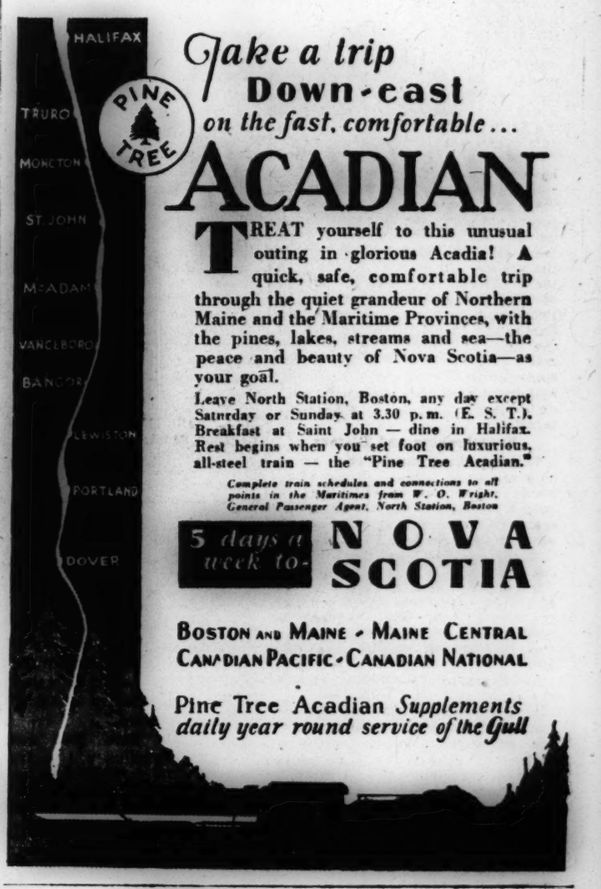

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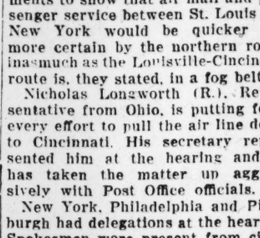
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BRITISH RADIO PROVIDES REAL CURRICULUM

Broadcasting Corporation Has Ideal Standards for Air Programs

A series of three articles on the educational programs provided for radio listeners in the British Isles has been written specially for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The following is the second of the series.

By PAUL HUTCHINSON

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The American who desires to see the constructive potentialities of the radio recognized and used is likely to feel like going out on the Thames Embankment and firing off rockets in salute when he discovers the adult education program of the British Broadcasting Corporation. But the officers of the B. B. C. do not feel that way about it at all. They believe thoroughly, enthusiastically, in what they are doing. But they are the first to point out its shortcomings.

Two things, acording to the B. B. C. officials, are wrong with the adult educational work which they are radiocasting at present. It comes at the wrong time. It is either scattered through the day, when it is available only to children in schoolrooms, to housewives, or to men out of work, or it comes too early in the evening for many workers who would like to attend listening-in groups. With only one program on the air, the authorities have been forced to put the principal educational radiocasts at 7:25 p. m. After 8 the air must be clear for entertainment. And, beyond this dissatisfaction with the time allotted them, the educational radiocasters think that the courses which they can offer are still too limited in scope.

Yet I venture the opinion that if any American radio station were to contemplate offering an educational program containing as many different courses as are on the present schedule of the B. B. C., its directors would expect a public uprising in protest. Here is the curriculum—there is no other adequate word—which has been made available to the British public between April and July of this year:

On Monday mornings at 10:45 there have been alternating courses on insurance problems and "economies in the home." At 6 p. m. that evening you might study bee keeping, or pullet raising, or listen to a general description of the natural beauties of the summer days. Half an hour later there has come a weekly discussion of "The Younger Generation and Its Problems." Then, at 7, Desmond MacCarthy and James Agate have divided the time between literary and dramatic criticism. At 7:25 you might study either French or Italian. At 9:15 there have been announced talks on subjects of topical or general interest.

Housekeeping and History

Tuesdays have started with household hints and menus. In the afternoons of certain weeks there has been a course on "The Bible as Literature." On alternate Tuesday afternoons Sir Richard Gregory has lectured on "Earth and Sky." Poetry readings have come at 6; descriptions of holidays at home and abroad at 7. H. J. Massingham has come on the air at 7:25 with "Adventures Among Birds," and on alternate Tuesdays the same time has been given to T. S. Eliot for a course on "Six Types of Tudor Prose." At 8 the great station at Daventry—a station which is strong enough to cover nearly all the British Isles—has sent out two courses, one on "Next Steps in Biology" and one on "The Foundations of Character." At 9:15 Sir Walford Davis has given his studies in music, the subject for the present term being "Handel and the Harpsichord."

Mrs. Oliver Strachey has started Wednesdays with a commentary on current events from the woman's point of view. During the rest of the day there have followed Professor Hobday's "Talks About Animals," Mrs. Huxley's lectures on Britain's milk supply, the weekly lecture provided by the Royal Horticultural Society, the lectures of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health, and of the Department of Overseas Trade, a "History of the English Countryside," by Sir John Russell and E. N. Fallaize, hints on "Spending and Saving," and more topical discussions.

Thursdays have been made notable by a series of lectures on China, given by authorities, both British and Chinese. During the same day there have been courses on the growing child, life in foreign lands, market prices for farmers, the new novels and Vernon Bartlett's distinguished summary of current events, which is known to the British radio public as "The Way of the World."

Talks Show Results

Perhaps the most important items on the Friday programs have been the courses on "How to Approach Modern European History" and "Some Makers of Modern Politics," although Ernest Newman on "Musical Criticism" is also noteworthy. This is the night, also, that is reserved for debates, a means by which the B. B. C. hopes to accustom the British public to listening judicially to the presentation of both sides of an argument and to learning how to judge arguments on their merits. Political leaders have told me that the influence of these radio discussions was plainly present in the meetings of the recent campaign, which were characterized by an almost complete absence of the old rowdy type of heckling, together with an instant coolness to the old blustery sort of campaign oratory.

As an example of the way in which these courses are actually carried out, let us look at one in detail, namely, a course on "How to Approach Modern European History." The lecturer is E. L. Woodward, a lecturer at New College, Oxford. The six topics discussed by Mr. Woodward are "The Historian and the General Reader," "How to Approach Modern European History," "Treaties of the Nineteenth Century: Their Character and Interpretation," "Diplomacy in the Nineteenth Century: The Problem of Discovering the Facts," "Memoirs, Newspapers and Other Sources for the History of International Relations," and "How the Historian Tests His Material." There are books recommended for supplemental reading, with others for reference.

Public Response Is Marked

This seems to me much more than a mere list of topics. Topics are tiresome. But here is an adventure in the realm of men's minds. Here is an implied affirmation of the worth of the ordinary man, and an attempt to answer his call for help in the understanding of a new and baffling world. It takes this new magic, radio, and lifts it at a bound from the level of mere entertainment to the plane of serious in behalf of the world community. And it finds men of all sorts ready to respond.

This, surely, is the best thing that can be said about the results of the B. B. C. educational radiocasting to date. The methods used have been good. The quality of the lectures given has been good. The aids to study have been good. But the response of the public has been best of all. It has shown that there is a large section of the public which wants something more than jazz. Given this public, the radio can advance boldly and swiftly into a position where its influence will have to be ranked with that of the schools and the press, and ahead of the moving pictures. Of this future, which the present program of the B. B. C. foreshadows, I will write more at length tomorrow.

World Student Body Urged to Aid Peace

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Two hundred delegates from thirty countries are attending the seven days' conference of the International Students' Service of the World's Student Christian Federation at Krems, a small town on the Danube River, under the chairmanship of Dr. Tissington Tatlow, London.

Although this is the eighth annual conference, it is the first in Austria, where the movement began. The aim is to bring together students everywhere in mutual understanding, render material help wherever university life is threatened by poverty, and promote student self help.

In the opening address by a former Austrian chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, on "The Future of Europe," an appeal was made that students play a part as the leaders of tomorrow for peace and co-operation.

Francis P. Miller, chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, also spoke on "America and Europe in the Comity of Nations." Three commissions dealing with relief and self help, cultural co-operation, and ideals and organizational problems will isue reports at the conclusion of the conference.

PAPERS FOR COLLEGE FILED IN NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Application has just been made in Trenton for a charter for a group of unit colleges throughout the metropolitan area to be known as Trinity University. The incorporators are Frederick W. Roe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter Koempel, Essex Falls, N. J., and Stephen L. Mershon, Montclair, N. J.

Mr. Mershon, president of the Symes Foundation of New York, which has been making a survey of the educational needs of the metropolitan section, said several "substantial interests" are behind the project. The university, it was said, will be a nonsectarian institution in which no denominational interests are represented.

ALBERTA OIL FIELD SEEKS RAIL OUTLET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—John E. Brownlee, Prime Minister of Alberta, has requested the Canadian Pacific Railway to build a road into the Turner Valley oil field, south of Calgary. Mr. Brownlee pointed out the growing importance of this territory, and the great amount of supplies that must be hauled to the valley.

The oil wells in the Turner Valley are breaking records for production. No. 4 Royalite well, in this field, is said to be the greatest producing well in the British Empire. The production from Turner Valley for 1928 totaled 489,531 barrels of naphtha and crude oil. The 1929 figures are expected to be considerably higher.

NORTH CAROLINA GAINS IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Approximately 160,000 children were enrolled in the standard elementary schools of the State in 1928-29, or about one-third of the total elementary school enrollment, according to records just compiled by the state superintendent of public instruction from the reports of these schools.

A school is standardized on the basis of an eight months term with at least a teacher to a grade, and with certain other requirements as to organization and equipment.

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A Sea Rover's Anchorage

John Paul Jones House, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore John Paul Jones Here Waited Repair of Ships

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

John Paul Jones, swashbuckling naval officer and sea rover, lived in a substantial, now well-preserved house at the corner of State and Middle Streets, in Portsmouth, N. H., while his squadron was being fitted out.

Of Scottish parentage, Jones was born in 1747 at Kirkbean, Kirkcudbright. In 1764 he shipped as mate on a slave vessel, making several voyages to America. When war broke out between England and America, in 1775, he was given a commission in the American Navy. In 1778 Jones was sent on a mission to Brest and during a cruise round the British coasts captured the Drake and surprised the garrison at Whitehaven. A year later he captured the British Serapis, and in 1783 was the agent in Paris of America for the collection of prize money.

The primary reason for Jones' residence in Portsmouth seems to have been because of his activities with the Navy and the necessity of stopping somewhere while the ships of his squadron were put in order. In 1773 Jones had been living in Virginia, but when war broke out he offered his services to Congress. His name appears in October, 1776, as eighteenth on the list of captains in the new Navy.

Jones's career was distinguished not by the taciturnity commonly credited to the Scotsman, but to his great skill and bravery and sometimes tremendously cheerful recklessness.

The ships in his squadron were often spoken of as privateers, but they were not. The Alliance, for instances, which was built at Salisbury, was a regular member of the American Navy. Commodore Jones has often been spoken of as both privateer and pirate, but he was as much a regular captain in the navy as Greene was a regular general in the army. It is true that the ships Jones got together for his 1779 expedition did not match, so to speak; indeed, perhaps a more ill-assorted and disorderly group of ships never put to sea on such an errand. But what they lacked in orderliness they made up for in vigor of action.

Sir Walter Scott, then a schoolboy at Edinburgh, has given a graphic account in Waverley of the excitement that prevailed when Jones entered the Firth of Forth on Sept. 17, and came within gunshot of Leith. Leith was in luck for as Scott says, "a steady and powerful west wind settled the matter by sweeping Paul Jones and his vessels out of the Firth of Forth." Not that this stopped Jones, who continued his expeditions with the turn of the weather, and rolled up much more distinction for himself before he left the sea. In 1788 he entered the Russian service with a rank of rear admiral, and passed on in Paris in 1792 at the age of 45.

Jazz Is Not Negro, Composer Affirms

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y. — That American schools of music are acquiring independence and self-reliance, enabling them to compare not unfavorably with the conservatories of Europe, was the opinion voiced by Ernest Hutchinson, dean of the Juilliard Graduate School of Music in New York, in an address before the Chautauqua Woman's Club. He declared the aim should be for good music by well trained musicians in all parts of the United States.

Marion Bauer, a composer, described jazz as "meaning something in building up our own idiom." "Jazz of today is not Negro jazz," she said, declaring that European composers have recognized that the uses to which syncopation is put today embrace one of the few original elements introduced into music in the last few decades.

ANIMAL SANCTUARIES INCREASE IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN—Work for protecting the animal world and vegetation peculiar to Denmark, or certain parts of Denmark, and of preserving places of natural beauty is being continued with much energy—and success. Kattehalemore, a characteristic boggy area of 50 acres in North Zealand, situated between two forests, has now been acquired for a botanical and zoological nature park and sanctuary.

Extension of another large and delightful sanctuary has recently been made by the owner of the Strodam estate, also in North Zealand.

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SANDUSKY, OHIO

Fourth Day Passes With Mills Closed

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—Lancashire has entered its fourth day of the textile mills lockout, with hardly a gleam of hope for the early resumption of negotiations looking toward the settlement of the dispute between the employers and operatives.

There is a possibility of joint action by the spinners union and the cardroom operatives. The latter will consider the proposal soon, but the former not until Monday. In the meanwhile, notices affecting 6000 operatives have been posted by the Cotton Waste Spinners and Manufacturers Association for a wage reduction.

NEW BEDFORD HOLDS WHALEBOAT RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The first whaleboat races in over 30 years will be rowed off the southern tip of New Bedford, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 3, as the third event of a campaign conducted by the Board of Commerce, for promoting community fellowship.

This campaign has been unique. All the shows, given at the public parks, have been free to everybody. The extraordinary results of this call upon the public here to furnish as well as enjoy its own play days has been accompanied by a specialized effort to spread the doctrine of all for one, one for all and New Bedford first.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK

Change of name—effective at once the

North End Savings Bank

will hereafter be known as the Massachusetts Savings Bank.

This is a change in name only and is made to avoid further confusion in the Bank's location by the use of the words "North End" in its name—it is more than 50 years since the Bank removed from that section of the city.

There will be no change in its management or its policies.

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Labor Recruit in Britain Wins

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir William Jowitt, formerly a Liberal, has given what Mr. MacDonald describes as great encouragement to the Government by retaining this parliamentary seat at Preston by a materially increased majority after joining the ranks of Labor. In the words used by the government organ here the Preston by-election has been "one of the most dramatic in the political history of Britain for many years."

In the general election last May, Sir William, a successful lawyer, won one of the two Preston seats standing as a Liberal, but in friendly relations with Tom Shaw, the present War Minister, who secured Preston's other seat as a Laborite. Five days after the election, Sir William was invited by Mr. MacDonald to join the Labor Government as Attorney-General. Sir William accepted and received the customary knighthood. The Liberals at first were divided as regards the political desirability of asking him to resign his seat, but Mr. Lloyd George commented so strongly upon his action that Sir William eventually insisted on taking this course to vindicate himself.

The Prime Minister's letter supporting T. J. Mason, Labor candidate at the Twickenham by-election on Aug. 8, refers to the Government's foreign and domestic policy in the following words: "We are endeavoring to clear up misunderstandings which have arisen in foreign affairs during the last three years. Our aim is to secure general agreement to reduce armaments and, by our own example, to extend the practice of arbitration in international disputes. We are setting energetically to work to reduce unemployment, to remedy the deplorable position of the coal trade and to search for the solution of the special difficulties which afflict other great industries in this country."

W. T. JEROME GIVES UP HIS LAW PARTNERSHIP

Special from MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The law firm of Jerome & Rand has been dissolved by mutual consent of the two senior partners, William Travers Jerome and William Rand, it has just been announced. Mr. Jerome and Mr. Rand have worked together for more than 25 years.

Mr. Jerome came into prominence a quarter of a century ago as district attorney of New York County, and since then has been one of New York's leading trial lawyers. Mr. Rand became associated with Mr. Jerome as his assistant in the district attorney's office, and is also a well-known trial lawyer.

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AT GROCERY, DRUG AND CONFECTIONERY STORES

CONNECTICUT'S INVALID LAWS MOUNT TO 1505

May Be More—Governor Is Apprehensive of Effect on State Departments

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The list of laws invalidated by the Connecticut Supreme Court decision continues to swell.

Preparations for the special session of the 1929 General Assembly, to be reconvened next Tuesday at the call of John H. Trumbull, Governor, for the purpose of re-enacting the affected measures, have revealed that they now total at least 1505, and there still remains the possibility that there are more. They date back to 1883.

The findings of researchers among all state laws made to determine the exact number now ineffective, has resulted in some apprehension among state officials, particularly Mr. Trumbull, that the operations of state departments have been affected by the court ruling. These operations are prescribed by legislation and continued investigations are directed at ascertaining whether any acts touching on state departments have been nullified.

Mr. Trumbull, preparing an "emergency" message to the reconvened General Assembly, said he had asked Benjamin W. Alling, Attorney-General, for an official opinion as to the effect on state departments' operations. He will use the opinion as a basis of some of the recommendations to be made to the legislators in the "emergency" message.

Legislative leaders will seek to have a "blanket" act repass all the invalidated laws. When this is done, the "blanket" act will be submitted during a recess of the special session to the Supreme Court for a ruling on its constitutionality. If the court decision is adverse, the session will handle the voided laws one by one.

The decision has already had one amusing result. A Stamford man, arrested at Weston on a reckless driving charge, sought to evade prosecution on the grounds that the 1929 statute under which he was arrested is now invalid, having been signed three days after the legislators adjourned. But Bessie E. C. Fisher, prosecutor, found an older and valid statute and tried him on that. Then she acquitted him.

Argentine Strike Ends in Peace Pact

ROSARIO, Arg. (By U. P.)—The general strike which has been in effect here since July 26, centering about the dispute between port workers and their employers, has been ended.

The settlement also nullifies the plan for the calling of a general sympathy strike in Buenos Aires.

The agreement provides no change either in wages or hours, that free labor shall be permitted to work on the same terms with union men and that no reprisals are to be attempted by either side.

Street-car employees alone remain on strike.

Complying with a petition of the workers, the police liberated all persons arrested as rioters during skirmishes between the strikers and the authorities.

Rosaria had presented the appearance of an armed camp, with frequent clashes between police and strikers.

The food situation in the city had also been in a most serious state because of the activity of the strikers in preventing anything being brought into Rosario. A quantity of meat was brought in July 31, under heavy guard.

TALKIE INVADES REALM OF TEXT-BOOK IN SCHOOL

Educators at Teachers College, Columbia, Discuss Educational Value

Special from MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first educational talking picture has just been shown at teachers college, Columbia University, before public school administrators and teachers. The demonstration of the talking film as an educational vehicle was the first of a series of presentations before educators at representative institutions throughout the country.

The film is the work of the educational research department of the Electrical Research Products Company, a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company, and was produced with the co-operation of Dr. H. D. Kitson, professor of education at teachers college.

Scenes in the film showed workers in an automobile factory, a carpet factory, and a newspaper plant at their tasks. President Hoover, David Lloyd George, G. Bernard Shaw, and Benito Mussolini were among the personalities presented on the screen as an example of the value of the talking picture in familiarizing students with internationally known stateamen, teachers, preachers and actors.

It was explained that the film was an experiment and that no attempt had been made to develop the possibilities it suggested. Dr. Kitson said that, beginning with the next school year, talking pictures would be adopted by some of the most progressive schools and colleges in an experimental way.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIGHTS FOR BEAUTY

ROLLS ROYCE

ARTISTIC and in quiet good taste are the new display rooms of the Rolls-Royce Company, 8 Newbury Street, Boston. In every way they are a fitting background for the fine motor cars exhibited on the floor.

The Rolls-Royce executives, knowing that illumination is most important in properly displaying an automobile, have given great attention to adequately lighting their showrooms . . . Illuminating Engineers of The Boston Edison Company were called in and, working in co-operation with the architect, prepared lighting plans.

No illustration does justice to the beauty of the completed work . . . the artistic and harmonious blending of lights with the rich and colorful finish of these showrooms. To appreciate its beauty, one must visit the building.

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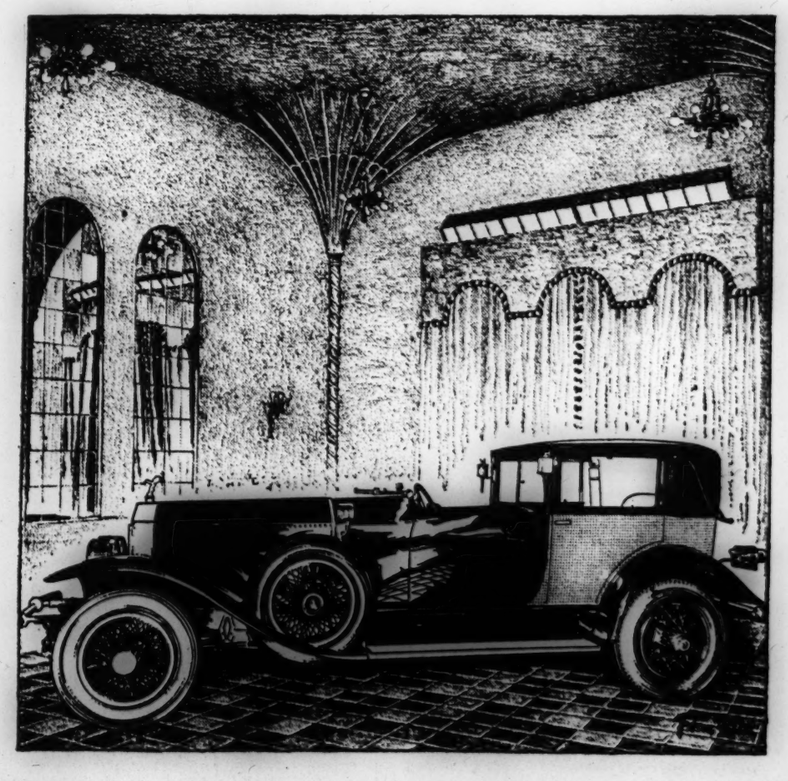

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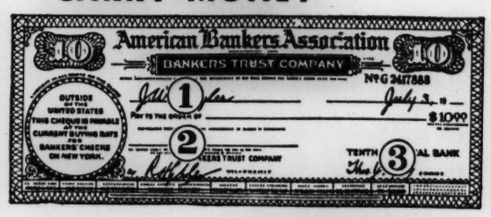

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LIMITED CROPS CALLED CHEAP FARM RELIEF

Local Boards Could Reduce Acreage, Virginia Rural Institute Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Crop limitation was urged by Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture during President Wilson's administration, as the cheapest form of farm relief at the Institute of Rural Affairs here.

The plan, according to Mr. Vrooman, consists of an intensive educational and patriotic campaign by federal, state and local authorities to induce the farmers to withdraw from production a small percentage of their arable land by planting it in nitrogen-gathering crops to be plowed under as fertilizer.

"For more than a century the Federal Department of Agriculture has been advocating such a policy, as a means of conserving our greatest national asset, fertilizer of the soil. So far this campaign has been unsuccessful except among a small percentage of more intelligent farmers. By combining, however, the immediate financial appeal of higher prices with scientific argument for soil conservation, a winning campaign could be launched through the co-operation of such organizations as the Federal Government, bankers' associations, chambers of commerce and leading farmer organizations."

Board Would Limit Crops

"The idea of crop acreage reduction," Mr. Vrooman said, "would have made more headway in the past if some of its proponents had not made the error of claiming it to be a 'cure-all,' which, of course, it is not. It has been used successfully in some places to prevent ruinous over-production."

Under Mr. Vrooman's plan, each township board, like the local draft board during the war, could be given authority to classify the farmers and to grant reasonable exemptions, while the force of organized public opinion could be brought to bear upon recalcitrants. Most farmers naturally would co-operate, as nearly everyone did during the Liberty Loan drives, he said, because local public opinion, backed by the highest state and federal authority, is powerful.

Reforestation Also Favored

"Another partial remedy for overproduction would be a large scale reforestation policy on the part of the federal and state governments," he said. "Such a policy would gradually retire from agricultural use millions of acres of marginal land that cannot be profitably employed in crop production, but which can be transformed into an immensely valuable source of national wealth and well-being if devoted to growing timber."

A pessimistic view of the farmers' outlook for the next 15 or 20 years was advanced at a round table discussion by Dr. Clyde L. King, University of Pennsylvania, "because the farmer won't organize."

Although more than 500,000 are annually leaving the farm, production is on the increase. This forces the farmer to export more, which causes his prices to be fixed by world conditions, it was said. Statistics were cited to show that the tariff hinders the farmer and at the same time Dr. King insisted that many industrial leaders are beginning to see that it does not help them.

HOOVER CHOOSES GARRETT AS NEW ENVOY TO ITALY

(Continued from Page 1)

France, the Hoover team of foreign ministers and ambassadors is rapidly taking shape.

Several other important appointments are in prospect, and in particular, Mr. Hoover is interested in the new selections for South American countries.

It is learned on good authority that Alexander P. Moore, Ambassador to Peru, may shortly resign, following a temporary return to Lima. The Ambassadorship to Chile was also vacated by William S. Culbertson.

Percival P. Baxter, formerly Governor of Maine, and supporter of Mr. Hoover in the Chicago convention, is now a house guest at the White House and his name may be entered in one of the diplomatic vacancies.

Willis Cook, Minister to Venezuela, has also resigned, and Walter F. Lineberger of California, former member of Congress, is mentioned as a possible recipient of the Caracas or another South American post. Mr. Lineberger has spent 10 years in Latin America as an engineer and is a friend of Mr. Hoover's.

Among the major posts left vacant, probably the most important is that at Tokyo, now held by Charles MacVeagh. An Ambassador to Turkey must also be named.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that John Van A. MacMurray is to be replaced as Minister to China. Mr. MacMurray is a career man and in event of replacement would probably go to some other important post.

A significant feature in Mr. Garrett's appointment is his part ownership of the Baltimore Sun, which has been one of Mr. Hoover's most severe critics. Mr. Garrett was born in 1872 and he is a member of the banking firm of Robert Garrett and Sons. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Garrett's diplomatic work began in 1901 when he was named secretary of the American Legation at The Hague. After four years at this post and six additional years at Rome and Berlin he was appointed by President Taft as Minister to Venezuela.

After one year at Caracas he was appointed Minister to Argentina, where he served until the World War began.

The need of trained diplomats to look after American interests in Europe took Mr. Garrett back to Paris during the first month of hostilities to act as special agent of the State Department to assist the American Ambassador. There he served for three years.

When the United States entered the war Mr. Garrett was sent back to The Hague as Minister. After the war Mr. Garrett accepted the invitation of Charles E. Hughes to act as secretary-general of the Washington Arms Conference. He succeeds Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, who is retiring voluntarily after 25 years' foreign service.

CO-OPERATIVES MAKE MOVE TO GET TOGETHER

Cotton Men Name Committee to Confer With Farm Board on Procedure

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Gaining first hand information of the cotton farmers' problems and facts on the individual marketing troubles at the American Institute of Co-operation here, a committee from the Federal Farm Board headed by Alexander H. Legge, chairman, has returned to Washington to meet with the entire board for formulation of farmer policies.

The members of the group, Mr. Legge, C. C. Teague and Carl Williams, accompanied by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, told the institute that the board would work toward an expansion of co-operative marketing.

At the call of C. O. Moser of Dallas, Tex., president of the American Cotton Growers' Association, trustees of the organization met to select a committee to visit Washington and lay before the entire board for solution the problems of overproduction.

It is realized that the task of the Farm Board is to get the co-operatives together, as, for instance, in the case of cotton, where there are two groups of co-operatives, one speaking for the short and the other for the long staple cotton growers. These two groups have been told that they must get together if they are to enjoy the benefits of the new farm laws.

This was brought out before the conference by C. C. Teague of Santa Paula, Calif., a member of the Farm Board and president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

"I believe," said Mr. Teague, "that one of the principal purposes of the agricultural marketing act is to build in the United States a system of producer-owned and controlled co-operative marketing organizations, operating for the scientific distribution and marketing of the various agricultural products of the country. I also believe that this was the intention of Congress.

"The great need for the sound development of the co-operative movement is the coordination and the mobilization of the Federal and State forces behind it, thus giving it the stamp of public approval and getting behind it the necessary confidence of the producers. In my opinion this can be accomplished without the setting up of any new departments or bureaus which in the end would operate only to confuse the issue."

GENEVA SURVEY TO STUDY HOMES IN ALL LANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

Reeve told the congress she would recommend that the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in the United States adopt, in the form of children's libraries in parks.

These libraries are not formal institutions in big buildings with high steps to mount. They are little buildings, like playhouses, painted a gay yellow, with open doors and windows, where birds hop in and out. There children can choose books to read with picture books to occupy their baby sisters and brothers, and go outside to lie in the grass while they read.

Linking Experts and Laymen

At the close of this convention, eighteen countries will be allied to the International Federation of Home and School, a remarkable increase over the two which formed the organization two years ago. Many European countries are organizing for the first time national alliances of teachers and parents in order to affiliate with the international group, and in others local societies are applying for admission.

"Our aim is to serve as interpreter between experts and laymen in all questions which affect children," said Mrs. Reeve in opening the sessions of her section. "I have just visited five European countries in the interest of the federation, and I found to my surprise that some of them did not know what was being done for children by their nearest neighbors. We are not an administrative body, but just a clearing house to provide information for those who are working for the protection of the home, the support and improvement of the school and the betterment of the community."

Twixt Home and School

A survey of what is being done in the way of co-operation between schools and homes in 34 countries was presented to the convention as the result of an investigation by the International Bureau of Education in Geneva. The report mentions the achievements of the United States organization, which has been in existence since 1897, and remarks that parents' councils are provided for by law, especially in German-speaking countries, Holland and Belgium. It states that the movement in Austria has received a great impetus since the economic crisis, and records the growth of officially recognized parents' associations in Bulgaria and Australia. Cuba has 1373 associations of parents and teachers and Mexico also has a large number which are to be federated this fall.

France was said to have a small number of actual organizations, but a great degree of informal co-operation between parents and teachers. Praise for a reform plan recently made for the Japanese middle schools was uttered by Count Hayaisha, president of the Japanese Educational Alliance, in one of the main speeches which bring the delegates together at the close of each day. The rearrangement of courses, he said, provides the only system of its kind in the world, allowing children in the same school to develop their choice of vocational ability or cultural attitude. The new plan is based on learning through activity, and is calculated to develop a state citizenship through individual responsibility. Moral and character training is to receive attention in all courses.

In celebration of the annual Swiss holiday on Aug. 1, the delegates have laid aside their work for a tour of Lake Leman, with luncheon at Montreux and a visit to the Castle of Chillon.

Portuguese Budget Ends With Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—In the general state budget report for 1929-1930, just published, Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Portuguese Minister of Finance, says that drastic reduction in expenditure has been made, and economical measures enforced.

The turnover of the present budget shows an increase in expenses and revenues of 2,000,000 contos (about £20,000,000). The budget closes with a favorable balance of 8500 contos.

Some of the chief and most necessary steps to be taken in the near future are the reform of the Bank of Portugal, the legal stabilization of Portuguese currency and the settlement of the state debt.

The policy adopted by the present Government, besides reducing the floating external debt, aims at the squaring of its foreign debts by the end of the economic year, expecting by this means to strengthen the credit of the country.

CROP FORECAST ALTERS OUTLOOK FOR $5 FLOUR

Dry Weather Cuts Wheat Yield in North America—Buying Increases

Visions of $5 a barrel flour, the lowest price since before the World War, which were warranted a few weeks ago by indications of bumper crops of wheat in the United States and Canada, have been replaced by prospects that flour will bring nearer $8 a barrel during the coming 12-month "crop year."

Dry weather in the wheat belts of both countries have caused deterioration of spring wheat, and prompted mills to buy hard winter flour in the Southwest, where the harvest is practically complete, so that prices of hard winter wheat have advanced sharply over recent weeks.

The movement of winter wheat has been heavier than usual and has filled to overflowing elevators at primary and terminal markets, forcing an embargo at certain gulf ports and causing unsuccessful attempts to secure Shipping Board vessels for storage purposes. Movement of soft winter wheat, a grade used in pastry flour, is increasing under favorable weather conditions, and demand is active, large milling interests report. The quality of early arrivals is said to be better than anticipated, and a good crop of excellent quality seems assured.

Wheat prices in Argentina have advanced 25 per cent in the past few weeks, according to cables from the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, which state that the weighted average price of the leading grains is now 5 per cent above the level of a year ago.

The outlook for Argentine wheat producers is brighter, say the cables, and June exports of wheat were 658,000 bushels. Maize prices are up 12 per cent over mid-June, due to good foreign demand and reports that the Balkan crop is much reduced, exports for June being 674,000 bushels. Exportable surpluses on July 1 included 2,417,000 bushels of wheat and 3,223,000 bushels of maize.

In contrast with a year ago, when flour of the hard winter wheat grade sold in almost record volume during July, in almost all consuming markets of this country, buying this year has been unusually light.

In Boston several cars of hard winter patent have sold from $7.50 to $8.50 a barrel, depending on the price of wheat the day the sale was made. Most of this and similar business of late is for shipment within 30 days, both mills and buyers being reluctant to order very far ahead. A year ago, the buyers contracted for a full year's supply of flour in July, in many instances.

Pacific coast soft winter flour, brought to the north Atlantic coast by steamer, has sold for $6.50@$6.65 for soft winter straight, in 98-lb. cotton sacks.

Farmer and Soldier Lend Hand With Mexican Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Farmers and soldiers are co-operating to help the Federal Government and the State of Chihuahua in the construction of a dam at La Junta, near Chihuahua City, according to a report from Gov. Luis L. Leon to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The dam is being built on the Sacramento River to impound waters which willl be used to develop a large arid region. General Abundio Gomez, military commandant of Chihuahua, has ordered troops under his command to lend a hand in their spare time to the construction of this work.

SENATE TARIFF BILL CHANGED TO HELP FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

answer has been forthcoming to his charge that sine there have been daily "leaks" from the committee room the secrecy rule no longer holds good.

Substitute Bill Possible

The possibility of a substitute bill embodying the higher agricultural rates which certain farm leaders are demanding was mentioned by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

Mr. Borah granted that by increasing certain items on the agricultural schedule the Senate committee had made a "noble experiment," but he believes more concessions must be made, either in committee or on the floor of the Senate, before the new bill will be acceptable to the agricultural sections of the country.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, in a statement urging an increase in the rates on sugar, charged that "the American consumer has been at the mercy of the Cuban producer who has not been averse to securing large profits by reason of inadequate production in the United States for its domestic needs and has not infrequently charged prices that were extortionate and wholly indefensible.

"There is one phase of the Cuban sugar situation that merits attention," he added. "My information is that American sugar interests control from 65 to 70 per cent of the sugar output of Cuba, and own or control by lease or otherwise an important part of all lands devoted to cane production."

CHINESE INSPECT HAMBURG INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG — Three prominent members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Commission in Shanghai, Sez Yu Ming, Z. L. Chang and Kenn Wei Shaw, on their way to Amsterdam, recently spent several busy days in Hamburg. Under guidance of the Chinese Vice-Consul in Hamburg, the visitors were shown the city's most important industries, the great harbor and taken to call on numerous export firms which do business all over the world.

Warm speeches of welcome and pleasure in personal German-Chinese coqtacts were made at a dinner which the East Asiatic Association of Hamburg and Bremen gave at the Uhlenhorster Faehrhaus, at which many of the prominent members of Hamburg's Chamber of Commerce were present.

Plan Proposed to Shoot Air Mail Through Tubes to Speed Service

Bill Now Before Congress to Establish Pneumatic Delivery to Airports From Post Offices to Save Time Lost in Trucking Through City

Pneumatic tubes to shoot mail from airports to the post offices, in the principal air mail terminal cities of the United States, in order to speed up the service are authorized in a bill by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire.

Re-establishment or extension of the transportation of mail by pneumatic tubes within the city postal systems is also required by the bill, in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, Mo.

Coincidentally with the proposal for speeding up air mail delivery all over the United States by the use of pneumatic tubes, discussion has opened in Boston of the possible projection of a double-tube system from the new Post Office Building through the vehicular tunnel, which is to be constructed to East Boston, to the Boston Airport.

Such a method of transportation would speed up deliveries from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, post office officials declare. Instead of holding the entire outgoing allotment for the mail planes at the post office in Boston until 6:45 p. m., and sending it by truck to make the plane by 7:15, the postal clerks could send the letters through the tubes continuously. This would enable air mail to close at 6:45 or 7 p. m., instead of 6:15, as at present.

Incoming mail would be expedited in the same way, so that letters now delivered on the third morning round, could be sent out on the second. Business mail would arrive from a half hour to an hour earlier.

Both New York and Boston employ tubes between city depots. Over 10,000,000 pieces of mail are sent daily from the Battery to 125th Street in tubes on the East and West sides of Manhattan. This service continues 20 hours a day and consists in the dispatch of 120,000 cylindrical carriers, which are rocketed under the city streets through eight-inch tubes at the rate of over 35 miles an hour.

In Boston the construction of the new Post Office building has caused the tube system to be restricted to through mail between the North and South stations. This service is completed in four minutes under the most crowded traffic area of downtown Boston. Three hundred carriers an hour can be sent at a speed of 35 miles an hour.

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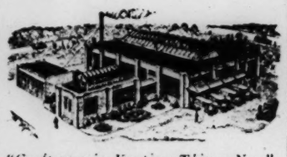
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EQUITY REFUSES SPONSORSHIP OF MUSIC WALKOUT

Did Not Order Orchestra Out of Hollywood Bowl, Says Actor's Head

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Denial that the Actors' Equity Association had anything to do with the walkout of 100 members of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra prior to a scheduled concert at the Hollywood Bowl Tuesday night was made by Frank Gillmore, president of the association at an Equity mass meeting here Wednesday night.

The walkout developed when a controversy between the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union at the Hollywood Bowl over the employment of a nonunion switchboard operator failed of settlement.

J. W. Gillette, president of the Musicians' Union of Los Angeles, told Equity members that the walkout showed what can be done if desired and declared there will be no symphony concerts in the Bowl "until the workers that belong there are represented." His union will donate their services to Equity whenever and wherever wanted, he said. Mr. Gillette presented a check for $1000 to Equity's relief fund.

Mr. Gillmore told of the incident in Pasadena Tuesday when the Pasadena business committee decided to cancel a permit issued to a motion picture company to use Tournament Park in the filming of a football game, "because they felt it was not fair to Equity." School pupils were to serve largely as extras.

Many encouraging messages from other unions on the struggle to establish the Equity working contract in Hollywood were read. Miss Emma Dunn told of a union meeting she had attended the evening before at which moral and financial support was promised Equity for as long as needed.

Sam Hardy announced an Equity carnival at Santa Monica on Aug. 3 to raise funds for relief work and at which noted stars will entertain.

Paul N. Turner, council for Equity, said that 17,000 labor organizations are receiving from Los Angeles, preliminary requests to take appropriate action, and that the necessary follow-up has been arranged for. "It is my opinion," he said, "that labor here will respond in that degree which will be necessary to secure for us recognition and fair treatment."

This information was included in his recent report to the executive secretary and council of Equity, and was read at the mass meeting.

George Arliss, Clarke Silvernail, Maj. Frank Pease, Louis Wolheim and Lottie Pickford were among the other speakers. About 4000 attended the meeting.

Union Trial Moved to Mecklenburg, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—The 16 men and women charged with murdering Chief of Police O. F. Aderholt of Gastonia, and the seven others charged with assault will be tried in Mecklenburg Superior Court at a special session, beginning Aug. 26.

This was announced from Gov. O. Max Gardner's office here. The special term of court will be ordered by executive counsel at Townsend, it was said. Judge M. V. Barnhill will preside.

The case was adjourned in Gaston Superior Court when Judge Barnhill, who also presided there, granted a change of venue.

Pigmy Lifts Head Among the Giants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In the skyscraper area of lower Manhattan, where the world's tallest buildings stand upon small plots of the world's highest priced land, a four-story building is to rise, it is learned at the office of Cass Gilbert, architect, who designed the structure. The proposed building will be the home of the New York County Lawyers' Association and will be situated in Vesey Street just west of Broadway and across from St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church.

An interesting contrast in height, however, will be provided by the Woolworth Building, just one block north, which was also designed by Cass Gilbert. The latter's 796 feet of skyward reach make it the tallest building in New York, while the 86-foot height of the proposed building should rank it well down the list of the smaller new buildings in this area of Lower Manhattan.

Cass Gilbert Jr. said that the New York County Lawyers' Association's new home will be built of limestone, following the Georgian style. The building will provide stacks and a library for 80,000 law books belonging to the association, with room for three times that number of volumes in the basement.

New Maine Road to Run 30 Miles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine highway department is about to begin work on a new road through the northern forest from Jackman, on the Quebec highway, to Rockwood on the western shore of Moosehead Lake opposite Kineo, a distance of about 30 miles.

This link will connect the transportation routes from western and southern Maine and Canada with the eastern part of the State by way of the Moosehead Lake steamers. Ultimately the new road will undoubtedly be extended from Rockwood down along the western side of the big lake to Greenville, thus providing a through highway from Bangor and eastern Maine to Canada and cutting off many miles of travel now unavoidable.

Work on the Jackman-Rockwood highway was started before the World War. The right of way was cleared for the entire distance and nine miles of grading was done. The last legislature appropriated $50,000 to be available during this year and next year, provided $20,000 was raised from other sources to complete the job. The surface will be of gravel.

Shoe Workers' Union Must Pay Companies

The right of an employer to collect damages from an employees' union for losses sustained through illegal strikes, was sustained in a report just filed in the Superior Court by Edward M. Dangel, master in contempt proceedings.

The report directs the United Shoe Workers' Union to pay damages of $72,000 to three Chelsea shoe companies. The award represents loss of profits, cancellation of orders, depreciation of stock because of personal changes and expenses incurred in the employment of guards.

Several strikers, the report declares, violated an injunction and endeavored to incite other workers to violate the court orders in connection with the labor dispute. The companies receiving the award are the Avon Company, the Madow Shoe Company and the Chelsea Shoe Company.

ORDER FOR AIRPLANES REACHES LARGE FIGURE

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—What is said to be the largest order for commercial airplanes ever placed with an American manufacturer has been accepted by the Moth Airplane Corporation of this city from the Curtiss Flying Service of Garden City, New York.

Frank Smith, manager of the local factory, announced that an agreement had been signed for the delivery of 66 commercial planes costing $310,000 to the New York company by Jan. 1, 1930.

BUILDING PERMITS BREAK AKRON RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AKRON, O.—Permits for new buildings estimated in value at more than $30,000,000 have been granted in Akron this year, according to A. W. Dickson, executive secretary of the Builders' Exchange.

This mark is larger by $3,000,000 than any previous record, surpassing the so-called "boom years" of 1919 and 1920, when building permits totaled $27,219,436 and $20,347,625, respectively.

CADETS RIDE 200 MILES

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—A troop of 60 Norwich University cadets completed a 200-mile horseback trip from the reserve officers training corps encampment at Fort Ethan Allen here. They took ten days to cover the distance.

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Fancy patchwork print in colonial type; quilted and covered alike on both sides; scalloped edge; size 80x80 inches.

Pabst Label Changes Meaning

Well-Paid, Happy Employees Now Guide Machines That Paste Neat Tokens of What Is Within Upon Small Boxes. Below—150,000 Old Wooden Beer Cases Were Given Away to Whosoever Would Come and Take Them.

Padlocks That Snap on Speakeasies Are Made in the Old Pabst Brewery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Men driving trucks, boys tugging little red wagons, girls pushing empty baby carriages, all made theor way recently to the great plant of the Pabst Corporation, successors to the Pabst Brewing Company, which before prohibition was one of the largest breweries in the United States.

Their object? To get the empty beer cases offered them free for kindling. Some 150,000 old wooden cases have thus been disposed of. The corporation has no further use for them.

Today new industry is growing on the site of the old in the big plant of five square city blocks.

The Pabst Corporation in one of its buildings is turning out daily from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of cheese. In addition, a new cheese product goes out at the rate of 60,000 to 70,000 packages a day.

In a refrigerated room where once kegs of beer were filled or "racked" some 5,000,000 pounds of big round cheeses are stored for a 6 to 10 months' ageing process designed to give it the rich old flavor.

And how did the Pabst Corporation happen to go into the cheese business? Fred Pabst, president of the corporation, had a prize herd of Holstein cattle at Oconomowoc, Wis., before anyone thought of his Milwaukee plant making a dairy product. The milk from the herd was used to make cheese on the farm, and the steps that led to the establishment of the manufacturing business in the brew house can easily be guessed.

When the beer industry was ruled out of existence, owners of the plant had on their hands 31 buildings, all obsolete over night. Fifteen per cent of them, because of their built-in equipment, were simply checked off as of no use. Other portions of the plant were put to work making cereal beverage, etc. With the cheese factory this accounted for about half of the whole space. That still left 50 per cent of a $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 investment in buildings that had to be made to earn its keep.

The Pabst Corporation decided to go into the renting business. Now it has 30 tenants, many of them large concerns in themselves. The unusual thing about these rented quarters is that the landlord sells the tenant power, steam and refrigeration, all manufactured with the old equipment once used directly or indirectly in the making of beer. Two large dairies have established factories here.

The most unexpected use of the old brewery space is that put to it by a lock company. This firm makes the padlocks the Unted States Government claps on places that violate the prohibition laws. Officials of the company tell about it with a smile.

Australian Sheep Grow Fat on Rice

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—James R. Ross, owner of Uri Park sheep station, on the Murrumbidgee River, in what is known as the Riverina district, has achieved success in feeding his sheep rice.

The district had experienced a long dry spell, and the stock had been able to get next to nothing off the paddocks. Mr. Ross had been feeding 3000 merino haggets on maize and oats, and eventually he decided to try rice.

For several weeks, until the drought broke, the sheep were given half a pound of rice five days a week, and on Mondays and Thursdays they were fed on wheat hay. The sheep throve on the unusual fare, and are in excellent condition.

YOUTH'S COMPANION, AMERICAN BOY, MERGE

DETROIT (AP)—Merger of two of the oldest and best-known juvenile periodicals in the United States, the Youth's Companion and the American Boy, is announced by Griffith Ogden Ellis, president of the Sprague Publishing Company, publishers of the American Boy.

The first number of the merged publication will appear in October and will be known as the American Boy-Combined With the Youth's Companion. It will be published in Detroit. The Youth's Companion has been published for 101 years. The American Boy was founded in 1899.

RABBI DECRIES BRITISH INACTION IN PALESTINE

ZURICH, Switz. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York, and vice-president of the Zionist General Council, roundly criticized the British Mandate Administration in Palestine in an address at the Zionist General Congress.

"I would not say that the British Government is opposed to the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine," Doctor Wise said. "However, instead of 'facilitating' it, the mandatory power adopts a non-cooperative attitude." Doctor Wise is in disagreement with the view of the American delegation and he obtained his right to the floor by courtesy of the delegation from Czechoslovakia.

Australia Starts Advertising Bureau

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia has awakened to the fact that it has not given itself enough publicity abroad, particularly in regard to its attractions for tourists. It has, however, now established a National Travel Association with an initial capital of $500,000 for an intensive publicity campaign.

Charles H. Holmes, director of the association, has plans for a five years' publicity campaign abroad, which include the appointment of a representative of the association in London, and H. C. Fenton, a member of the Victorian Railways publicity staff, has been selected. Mr. Fenton will go to London at the beginning of next year and in the meantime he will tour and lecture in the Australian States.

An important point in the program is the development of reciprocal advertising between Australian travel establishments and similar concerns overseas.

Because of need for separate treatment the campaign in the United States will not be launched until that in Europe and Great Britain has been established.

ILLINOIS STRENGTHENS ITS CHILD LABOR LAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Illinois' child labor act was considerably strengthened by the recent legislature in giving passage to the Cuthbertson bill which requires that minors shall have at least a common school education before being eligible for work certificates.

Minors between 14 and 16 years are now required to complete eight grades of schooling in order to receive an employment certificate. Under the old law a 14-year-old child could leave school at the sixth grade.

CHILD WELFARE BOARD OUTLINES CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The planning committee for President Hoover's child welfare conference has gone ahead in effecting an organization and has appointed an executive committee through which its activities for the time being will be carried forward.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, is chairman of the executive committee. Meetings were held at the Interior Department. Dr. Wilbur reported much progress.

WALES GROWS NEW ROSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A new rose, the "Prestatyn Rambler," has been produced by Joseph Lavender of Prestatyn, Wales, it is reported here. The tree grows as a rambler, and its bloom is a blend of yellow and pink. The tree has been produced by a union of rose trees of the bush variety.

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CHICAGO GANG IN BOMB TRADE IS BROKEN UP

Police Believe Important Step Is Taken to Stamp Out Lawlessness

CHICAGO (AP)—A bombing syndicate that had supplied and used "pineapples" in Chicago and other cities for years is believed by police to be crushed with 12 of the alleged ring leaders in jail and the arrest of others expected soon.

The arrests in a spectacular raid on the gang's headquarters constituted the first major attempt to stop one of the city's most notorious evidences of lawlessness, a long series of bombings which had increased until this year the average has been about three bombs a week.

The raid was so unexpected and so carefully prepared that none of the men arrested had time to put up any resistance. It was executed through the efforts of an undercover agent who had worked his way into the gang's confidence.

The agent, James Altmeier, had purchased one bomb from the syndicate some time before and for three months he had been accepted as a racketeer. He arranged for the purchase of a larger shipment.

With one police squad in hiding and another surrounding a nearby house that served as the gang's headquarters, Altmeier completed his deal with the gang's emissary. He received a package containing four bombs and paid over $300 in marked money and a check for $240.

The police signal was sounded and all of the men in the car that had delivered the bombs as well as those in the house nearby were arrested.

Lieut. George Barker, head of the police bomb squad, said the most important men in the bombing industry were under arrest. They included James Belcastro, believed to be the head of the gang, who was charged with a slaying a year ago but never prosecuted, and Angelo Lucci, recently acquitted of murder.

The others arrested were: Steve Fricke, said to be one of the leaders, and occupant of the headquarters; Veto Fricke, 14-year-old son of Steven, who delivered the bombs to Altmeier; Mike Casselli, said to be the "head maker"; Tony Marchio, who has a police record; Arthur Quesnell, John Barraco, Sam Rosso, Gus Fiocca, James Angelino, and Claude Snell.

Detectives found two other bombs in Fricke's rooms, a shotgun, a 45 automatic pistol, detonating cans, more than 100 bullets, some of the dumdum variety.

The syndicate, Lieutenant Barker said, preferred only to supply explosives, but for an extra payment would do the tossing or planting as well.

"Prices on the cash and carry basis have ranged from $10 to $150 for a single bomb," he said, "and the extra charges for tossing or laying have ranged from $50 to $100, and in some cases higher.

"Lately the demand has been more and more for the bigger bombs, the kind that do real damage. In the first year of the last six the damage by bombs in Chicago was only about $100,000. Last year it was more than $1,000,000. This year the number of bombings up to date has been 65. Last year at the same date it was only 36. That shows how the industry has been growing."

Lieutenant Barker said there was evidence that the gang had been branching out and supplying both bombs and "layers" to clients in other large cities.

After the 12 men had been grilled, raiding squads were sent to some of their homes and were sent after other men who had been implicated.

English Dictionary Mexican Best Seller

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The study of English, in all its branches, is on the increase among Mexicans. English-Spanish dictionaries and grammars have become best sellers in this country, and teachers of the tongue of the Anglo-Saxons are doing very nicely indeed in all parts of the Republic.

More Mexicans than ever before have at least a working knowledge of English, and such phrases as "all right" have been widely adopted.

A great many of the better class señoritas, especially in the capital and the larger cities of the Republic, speak, read and write English well. Not a few have acquired this knowledge in schools abroad for purely cultural reasons, but in recent years many have made English a key to good positions in stores and offices.

Practically all employees of long-distance telephone exchanges speak and write English as do many Government and municipal officials.

The younger generation is going in extensively for English, and delights particularly in picking up the latest thing in American and British slang.

'SHOT IN SELF-DEFENSE'

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—At a bond hearing in federal court here Jeff D. Harris, undercover man for S. W. W. Thomason, federal prohibition Agent, assumed responsibility for the recent slaying of James Harris and Oscar Lowery, farmers near Tecumseh, Okla., claiming he shot them in self-defense during a liquor raid.

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VESTRIS INQUIRY MAY RESULT IN SAFETY MEETING

Trade Board to Submit Revised Tables and Proposals on Ship Loading

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The court findings issued, July 31, on the sinking of the Vestris, are being considered with great care by the Board of Trade, the Monitor is informed.

One main cause of the loss of the vessel was said to have been overloading. An expert committee appointed some time ago by the president o fthe Board of Trade to investigate that particular problem is sitting in London. The function of the committee is to revise tables of freeboard in the light of improved construction of ships, so as to insure greater stability without diminishing safety of ships or persons on board.

William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, recently announced in the House of Commons that new tables and proposals, which soon will be ready, will be circulated to every maritime power as a preliminary to an international conference on the subject of overloading. The international conference on safety of life at sea, held here a few weeks ago, it is stated, did not discuss the problem of the load line. The chief object of that conference was to revise an international convention drafted soon after the Titanic disaster.

TURKS TO BECOME TYPISTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In accordance with Mustapha Kemal's plans to westernize his country 3000 typewriters have just left here for Turkey equipped with keyboards containing the 31 letters and characters of the new Turkish Latinized alphabet. They will displace the stylus and fine camel's hair brushes with which official documents have been written for centuries.

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Musical Events — Art — Theaters — News of Radio

Some British Women Composers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WITHIN the last few days a good deal of music by women composers has been heard, and the net impression made is that women are now seriously developing their technical, as well as their imaginative, powers. Dame Ethel Smyth, of course, always has worked with radical thoroughness in every department of her art; but many women have restricted themselves to song writing. A number of excellent songs stand to their credit. Among them are several by the present Duchess of Atholl, who, as Miss Katharine Ramsay, won an open scholarship for composition years ago at the Royal College of Music, though she subsequently exchanged her career as a musician for great social and political responsibilities. Three of her "Songs of Travel" were revived at an R. C. M. concert on July 4.

Next day, July 5, the Royal College of Music Patrons Fund (founded by Sir Ernest Palmer) held an orchestral rehearsal for composers and executive artists. With Dr. Malcolm Sargent as conductor and the New Symphony Orchestra, three new works were performed, and Rene Soerland also gave an artistic rendering of Franck's "Symphonic Variations for Pianoforte and Orchestra," with Cyril Crabtree as conductor.

Of the new works two were by men. After hearing Cuthbert Osmond's last movement from a Symphony in E flat, there seemed no need to ask whether he loved and studied Elgar. Every page bore the stamp of Elgar's methods—sometimes even his turns of phrase. But the music was set out persuasively, and the scoring was pleasant. The fact that a work closely follows a good model need not prove that a young composer is incapable of original work.

"On the Wicklow Hills"

"On the Wicklow Hills," an impression for orchestra by Maurice Blower, had less decision, and less effect. There were moments of nice, and careful, though not close-knit, workmanship, but as a whole if there was any assignable impression, it was of Wagner and not the Wicklow Hills.

"Perfect Fool," an Overture by Imogen Holst, was quite a different affair. The work stood out from its two predecessors by its vivid imagination, originality and young, effortless power. Miss Holst is a daughter of Gustav Holst; obviously she inherits from him her capacity to be stirred to fine music by the thought-dramas behind the myths of the ancient world. Her "Persephone" has the graphic qualities of his "Planets," but she expresses them in terms of music that are individual to herself. It is easy to attribute her brilliant orchestration and rhythmic peculiarities to the influence of her father's style; like other young composers of today she has learned from him, but unlike many of them she also possesses his independence, and therefore makes her own way in music with genuine originality. Actually her Overture depends far less upon Gustav Holst than Osmond's Symphony upon Elgar. No program is given for "Persephone," but one can hardly mistake the spring atmosphere of the opening section, with its splendidly riotous use of the wood-wind and its strongly moving subject. Nor can one mistake the symbolism of the rugged, threatening second subject, of the great climax followed by long, tortuous gropings in sound, or of the subsequent juxtapositions of themes already heard. This is program music of the right kind; it explains itself.

Society of Women Musicians

The Society of Women Musicians has just held a two-day festival of chamber music. On the first the competition for the Cobbett Challenge Medal was played off, 11 string quartet parties entering, each of them being required to perform the first movement of Haydn's Quartet Op. 50, No. 6, and a slow movement of their own choice. The judges were the quartet leaders, Editha Knocker, Katharine Kendall and Rowena Franklin. After a strenuous contest the medal was carried off by the Effie Armour Quartet (who won it last year) and the second prize of music went to Phyllis Harding's party.

The other afternoon of the festival was devoted to a program of new works by women composers. A Sonata in three movements for violin and piano by Dorothy Erhart, played by Katharine Kendall and the composer, was a graceful work and had that touch of distinction in craftsmanship with which this composer usually invests her music. The slow movement is the best, the others being too much in the same mood to provide their full quota of contrast. Another "first performance" was the "Song of Kabir," for soprano voice, flute, string quartet and piano, by Phyllis James. The words are by an Indian, translated into exquisite English by Rabindranath Tagore. Miss James's music shows sensitivity to their beauty and to the harmony of sounds. She writes quite simply out of her own experience, with no attempt at Eastern effects, and the result rings true within its own limits. A good performance was given by the composer, Charles Souper, the Altra Quartet and Dorothy Erhart.

Some Arrangements

A "Rhapsodic Impression" for violin, viola and piano by Katharine Eggar had been heard on a previous occasion, and was now repeated by request, the players being the composer, Katharine Kendall and Rebecca Clarke. A second hearing confirmed the original estimate that it is a work of uncommon character, its construction free yet logical, and its quietude compelling.

Finally some arrangements must be mentioned. Five harpsichord pieces by Couperin hardly lent themselves to violin and piano tone, though Kathleen Dale had done the transcription neatly and played them delightfully with Olga Rudge. A lovely Sonata by Marcello, arranged for violoncello and piano by Dora White, turned out to be typically suited for the purpose. It was moreover something of a tour de force in arrangement, as it had been expanded from a composition for two unaccompanied male voices. Miss White so successfully caught the eighteenth century style that no one guessed she had not had the usual figured bass on which to build.

M. M. S.

'Faust' at Ravinia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

GOUNOD'S "Faust," given for the first time at Ravinia this season, July 23, brought forward Yvonne Gall as Marguerite and Mr. Martinelli as the rejuvenated philosopher. Miss Gall is not one of the vocalists who think it necessary to carry new ideas and methods to an interpretation of what, by this time, has become a rather hackneyed part. Her Marguerite, if conventional, is full of charm; and this charm is concerned with the warmth and richness of Miss Gall's singing. Not often has Gounod's music been sung with the fervor with which it was negotiated by the French artist at Ravinia; yet this very circumstance tended to plunge the heroine of the opera into an atmosphere of sophistication which, in the Garden Scene at least, was not within the usual traditions of the rôle.

Mr. Martinelli's share in the interpretation was of undoubted interest, for it brought into a lyric part a tenor who has earned most of his fame in the singing of more heroic strains. Faust, under Mr. Martinelli's ministrations, may have lacked some of the sweet prettiness of the orthodox reading, but he gained in virility. It may be added that the Italian artist disdained to avail himself of the falsetto with which the majority of his colleagues gingerly attack the high C at the end of "Salut demeure." Léon Rothier sang well and acted with spirit as Mephistopheles and Miss Swarthout lent charm and grace to Siebel's tune in the second act. Mr. Hasselmans conducted the opera with excellent understanding.

Verdi's "La Traviata," presented July 24, introduced Miss Queena Mario for the first time this season as the exponent of the hapless Violetta. In this part Miss Mario accomplished some admirable singing and a characterization which had been more carefully thought out than the characterizations of many other interpreters who believe that nothing in "La Traviata" matters much provided the opera is well sung. The voice of Miss Mario is not of great sonority, but it is expressive and is handled with skill. Having negotiated with no little brilliancy the great aria of the opening act, the soprano was not reluctant to sacrifice some of the purely vocal opportunities of the following scenes in order to give point to her depiction of Violetta's woe.

Mr. Chamlee, the Alfredo of the performance, played up to Miss Mario's delicate artistry with enthusiasm, and he sang Verdi's music with real ability. Giuseppe Danise, too, added not a little to the worth of the representation by his expressive singing of the elder Germont's music in the second act, and Gennaro Papi achieved the feat of convincing the orchestra that "La Traviata" was worthy of its skill.

The remaining first performance of the week was that of Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," which was given (July 25) with Mme. Rethberg in the title rôle. It would be difficult to overpraise the beauty of Mme. Rethberg's singing—singing which took into account other things than merely effective production of vocal tone. Mr. Martinelli, evidently inspired by the lovely vocalism of his colleague, made the strains of the egregious Pinkerton a benediction to the ear. The duet at the close of the first act, by that token, was of rapturous charm. Mario Basiola, as the American consul, and Ina Bourskaya, exponent of the faithful Suzuki, gave an effective account of the music belonging to their respective parts.

F. B.

Two of the best-known English actors have been tested for the talking films—Henry Ainley, whose magnificent voice should be a fine test for the mechanical powers of reproduction—and Nelson Keys, who has already proved his prowess on the silent screen, and is to be seen as well as heard in James Welch's part in the popular farce "The New Clown." This production will be made by British and Dominions, and will be under the direction of Herbert Willcox.

WINTER SCENE BY W. LESTER STEVENS

In the Current Rockport (Mass.) Exhibition.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rockport, Mass.

AHOME of its own is planned by the Rockport Art Association. It has purchased one of the historic buildings in the heart of this quaint little town. This building, known as the Tavern, will be reconditioned for service as a combined clubhouse and exhibition center, providing rooms where artists may congregate and gallery space adequately proportioned and lighted.

The Tavern, in the days of its prestige as the principal inn of its section, was the starting point for the old stagecoach that plied between Rockport and Salem. It is set back from the road, its white clapboards and green shutters set off in typical New England style by two large elm trees.

For this one more summer, however, the association is exhibiting in Murray Hall, on Dowitt Street, some paces on a side road from the main thoroughfare.

Its exhibition season is divided into two shows: The first, now on view, and remaining through Aug. 3, is devoted to watercolors, small oils and black and whites, with two little pieces of sculpture. Its second, known formally as its "annual," will complete the summer.

Of the work now on view perhaps the most distinctive, and certainly the most amusing from a human standpoint, is that by Harrison Cady. The technique employed is the drawn line with accompanying water color. "In the Yellow Mountains" sketches in the curious slovenliness of an entire district from its steep hills, punctuated by tree-stumps where timber has been cut, to the dilapidated mule carrying on his back a sunbonneted woman, and a small scrawny child. The keynote is waste.

"The Yancey Chamber of Commerce, N. C.," by the same artist, shows a group of male gossips on a low stoop facing a group of ramshackle wooden buildings near which a row of mules is hitched to the town hitching rail. Again there is the flavor of kindly human amusement, stiffened a little by the critical eye behind the brush.

There are many little sketches of the sea and of houses and lanes typical of New England. Donald B. Barton contributes a color rendering of western clouds looming orange and billowy above mesa-like mountains in "Mt. Evans, Colorado," and, strangely enough, in "Capri," sketches that notoriously sunlit isle as a drab, gray habitat with simplified houses and hill environs.

Of the drawings, one finds especial interest in the studies of Italian types, "Italian Peasants" and "Meditation—A Child of Fiesole, Italy," by Joseph Presser.

The etching, "Boston Common," by Albert R. Thayer, starts one thinking how few are the impressions of Boston to be found in current art exhibitions; yet, certainly, that city, no less than western American cities and New York, contains much to appeal to an artist.

Among the many exhibitors are old friends and new, such as A. T. Hibbard, S. Gertrude Schell, Parker Perkins, Hal Ross Perrigard, Anthony Thieme, Gabrielle De V. Clements, Ellen D. Hale, Elizabeth R. Withington, Yarnall Abbott, Richard A. Holberg, Nicola D'Ascenzo, W. L. Stevens, Lillian Giffen, John A. Cook, Lesley Jackson, Alice B. Preston, an illustrator; Leila Usher, sculptress, and Elinor M. Goodridge, represented by a selection of holiday card designs.

D. G.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Rumors persist to the effect that the British film trade has succumbed to the attacks of the "talkies." This is true only in a healthy sense. That British film enterprises received a staggering blow at first, as a result of adding sound to pictures, is undoubtedly true. Many silent films in process of production had to be scrapped and more proposed productions abandoned. This was especially disheartening in view of the fact that there had been a steady, but quite perceptible, increase in the quality of British films.

Productions that were not scrapped had to be overhauled and re-equipped with sound effects; everything had to be hatched over again, and "hatched different." A great enterprise which had scarcely found its legs seemed in grave danger of being swept off them. But it was firmer on its feet than many realized, and set its wits to work to turn threatened defeat into victory.

British "talkie" plans for the future certainly show no sign of inadequacy, and the rehatched egg will be more than a double-yoked one. Perhaps one of the greatest advantages Britain gains in talking films lies in the excellence and authority of her diction. Undoubtedly the largest film market in the world is an English-speaking one, and North America has always paid the English the compliment of liking to hear them speak their own language. So perhaps British films may, in some measure, do better in their speech than they did in their silence.

Among the 50 or more British talking films, either in production or contemplated, are Sherriff's splendid play "Journey's End," which will be largely recruited from the English cast now playing it in New York. It will be produced by the Gainsborough Company in co-operation with Tiffany and Welsh Pearson Elder, and will be made in the R. C. A. studios, New York City.

The British instructional have now almost completed their new sound-proof building, and also Anthony Asquith's film "The Cottage on Dartmoor." Among their contemplated productions is "The Machine," based on a story by Philip Macdonald, author of the great silent success, "The Lost Patrol." "The Machine" will be done by the same director, Walter Summers.

Among the proposed productions of British filmcraft are two famous stage plays, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Lyons Mail." In the latter Sir John Martin Harvey will appear.

The Gaumont British production of "High Treason," the much discussed "1950" film is now nearing completion.

British sound productions promise a full-length talking film of Sir Nigel Playfair's production of "The Beggar's Opera" to be directed by Henrik Galeen.

On Record

FOLLOWERS of the English Singers are already numerous. It is now several years since the musically discerning discovered what charm and spontaneity Cuthbert Kelly and his associates could lend to folk pieces, madrigals and motets of the sixteenth century. Now, with the publication in record form by the Roycrofters of a well-selected group of songs drawn from their wide repertory, it seems likely that the cult will become even more popular.

Successive years of concerts have not dulled the naïve spirit of such gay, buoyant music as "The Piper of Dundee." Here a straightforward arrangement with comparatively little ornamentation enhances a rarely beautiful folk melody. A vital and brilliant piece of excellent registration, it expresses with cunning insight the utter lack of ostentation of these singers. The obverse of the "Piper" bears the "Wassail Song," a magnificent Christmas carol. Through the superb legato and deep resonance of the voices, the listener may still discern the buxom humor and studiness of the old English squire. "An Acre of Land" is an utterly simple folk song. The chattering nonsense of its verses, characteristic of many English folk pieces, is conveyed with a delicious clarity. Its companion, "We've Been a While a-Wandering," is a rhythmical New Year carol. In their turn, the voices are heard individually, supported in a humming counterpoint by the others of the group.

A direct and very appealing little tale of a shepherd and his love is told in "A Farmer's Son." The lovely old melody, brief, yet beautifully proportioned, owns an almost chiseled precision. The English Singers have coupled with this piece the oldest known English part-song "Sumer Is Icumen In." To this swiftly moving round they give a deftly shaded and zestful reading.

From Purcell and Gibbons Mr. Kelly and the Roycrofters have chosen equally provocative samples. Purcell's trio for men's voices is a quick-stepping, resonant music. "The Three Fairies" is rich in contrapuntal complexities, yet there still remain the directness and the liking for homely detail characteristic of sixteenth century folk music. Gibbons's "The Silver Swan" is as delicately wrought as Purcell's piece is full-throated. Full of a pensive and gentle melancholy, this madrigal lingers melodiously on the listener's ear across the centuries. "The Turtle Dove," a folk song arranged by Vaughan Williams, is instinct with grace and suavity. Its pervading sentiment of enduring faith is deeply moving. A vibrant, brisk tune, "Sing We and Chant It," companions Williams's arrangement. Its liveliness is irresistible.

Of course, in a concert performance the English Singers make much of colorful costume and a general air of impromptu. These things can hardly be transferred to the phonograph record. Nor is it possible to catch on the disc all the delicate shadings of six-part song. Yet there remain enough of artistry and tonal finesse to lift these recordings far above the ruck of "popular" numbers.

C. S. B.

Among the great variety of subjects selected by the artists exhibiting at the National Sculpture Society's All-American Exhibition of Contemporary Sculpture at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco, a large number are animals. In gallery 18 one-half of the 119 exhibits are of this type.

Goossens at Hollywood Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hollywood, Calif.

THE first week of Eugene Goossens's season as director of the Hollywood Bowl concerts began disappointingly with a lifeless and ragged performance, improved as the week progressed and ended enjoyably with a delectable program well rehearsed and cleanly given. The Saturday night popular program, July 27, effectively compiled, brought to a first hearing at these concerts Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla" Overture, the "Youth of Hercules," by Saint-Saëns, and the "Orpheus" of Liszt. Other numbers, just right on this program, were the "L'Arlésienne" Suite of Bizet, Ballet music from "Faust," and the Prelude to "Meistersinger."

The program of July 25 began somewhat turgidly with an uninspired performance of the "Magic Flute" Overture of Mozart; haltingly plowed its way along a dreary and barren course through the mazes of Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Haydn, and traversed some beguiling musical stage scenery set by Dukas in "The Peri."

Bucharoff's Ballet Scene from "Sakahra" disclosed some virile, vivid writing. Walton's Overture, "Portsmouth Point," was all fuss and fury, mere stamping about, chaffing at the bit and not getting anywhere, with no discernible contrasts of theme or harmony. The program ended at last in a burst of sunshine with the Ballet Suite from "Le Cid" by Massenet. This is obvious music, easy to play and easy to listen to, yet it is atmospheric, it does what it is supposed to do and is withal spontaneous, therefore delightful. Messrs. Walton and Bucharoff would no doubt be affronted were one to intimate that a lesson might be learned from Massenet, but if directness of purpose be the aim, if suiting the means to the end be a virtue on the part of the composer, if honesty of expression, naturalness and spontaneity of inspiration rather than great skill in technic be the more desirable, then one may draw a warranted conclusion.

Both orchestra and audience came to life and rewarded the conductor with a responsive performance and a just measure of acclaim.

"Carmen" in Concert Form

The gala performance of "Carmen" in concert form, with Alice Gentle, Paul Althouse and Alexander Kisselburgh as soloists, drew nearly 30,000 auditors to the Bowl, July 26. They listened enraptured to this ever vital and glowing score and clamored for encores as each well-known melody came to them through the starry darkness.

Mr. Goossens was in a happy mood, the orchestra played with verve and elasticity. Miss Gentle sang superbly No better Carmen, vocally, has been heard here in a long, long time. Mr Kisselburgh divided honors with her, as did also Mr. Althouse.

It was altogether a delightful affair. This is music for the people. They know it well and love it. The dominant aim of the founders of these concerts was to bring to the average listener the masterpieces known the world round and universal in appeal. Were the Bowl management to adhere a little more closely to this purpose and leave the presentation of the new and untried, the ultra and the exotic to the Pro Musica societies and the Philharmonic Orchestra down town, with its supposedly sophisticated audiences, bringing out now and then at the Bowl only the more interesting novelties by American composers, it would repeat the success of this evening night after night and send the people home, as it did this time, with glowing hearts, a song on the lips and an uplift for the cause of music incalculable.

Molinari's Tenure Ends

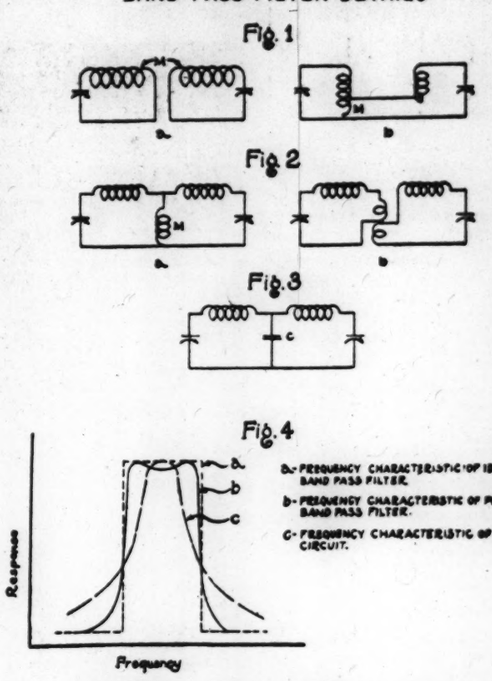
The brief régime of Bernardino Molinari, first of the three conductors scheduled for the current Hollywood Bowl season, triumphantly ended with the eighth concert, July 20.

Mr. Molinari commands serious attention and intelligent interest as a conductor and he makes no concessions to mediocre taste. His programs for the Bowl were the same sort as might reasonably be selected for his Roman patrons; in fact he almost leaned over backward in his conservatism, yet there was not an audience of fewer than 12,000, and, oftener than not, half as many more, who listened attentively and appreciatively to his splendid readings of Brahms, Beethoven, Haydn and the other classics.

There were times when the conductor might well have varied the items a little more freely; for instance, in the program of July 19, which consisted of his own delightful arrangement of "Spring" from Vivaldi's "Four Seasons," the Beethoven Concerto No. 5, with Elly Ney at the piano, Handel's Concerto Grosso in D Minor and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" (the last, by the way, least applauded of any). Had there been but one of the old classics, arranged for strings alone, the effect of the latter part of the program would have been more fortunate.

Special mention must be made of his last concert, which was a brilliant event. Greeted with cheers as he walked to the stand, Mr. Molinari responded with a magnificent performance of the Beethoven Fifth Symphony, which roused tremendous applause. The Minuet from Gluck's "Orpheus and Euridice" and the Scherzo from "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" by Mendelssohn were exquisitely treated, the strings showing up especially well in the pizzicati of the latter. Again there was an ovation after Moussorgsky's "A Night on Bald Mountain," played as it had never before been performed in the Bowl. The "Semiramide" Overture completed this finely fabricated program and was followed by tumultuous demonstrations that included a long fanfare from the orchestra and shouted invitations from the audience to "Come Again."

BAND PASS FILTER DETAILS



Filters and Phantoms

We are indebted to Fada for the following unusually clear article on their use of the band pass filter, one of the best technical papers presented by any manufacturer in the last two years. The discussion of "phantom stations" at the end will prove of particular interest to technically inclined readers.

V. D. H.

AN IDEAL band pass filter is a device which transmits a given band of frequencies and excludes all others. Obviously, in practice this ideal can only be approached. For example, there are no discontinuous curves in nature and therefore square (right angled) corners to a characteristic curve can be approached but never attained by physical circuits.

The response-frequency characteristic of a tuned circuit roughly approximates an ideal filter characteristic. It is also possible to obtain quite a satisfactory approximation to a filter characteristic by a 4-tuned circuit radio frequency amplifier, at any given frequency. It happens however that the selectivity or width of transmitted frequency band of such an amplifier varies with frequency so that it is much broader at short waves (high frequencies) than at long waves (low frequencies).

This is due to a number of factors, but principally to the fact that the radio frequency resistance of the tuning coils increases with frequency. It is possible, of course, to increase the selectivity of a radio frequency amplifier at short waves by the use of regeneration. However, there are so many uncontrollable factors which influence regeneration that such procedure is neither practical nor satisfactory.

A band pass filter may consist of two or more coupled circuits. That is to say, two circuits tuned to the same frequency, with the tuning coils in such a position that there is magnetic coupling between them, constitute what is known as an inductively coupled filter. This is shown in Fig. 1 (a). Obviously the same result may be accomplished by using a part of either of the tuning coils as a common impedance to both circuits as in Fig. 1 (b). Fig. 2 indicates two common methods of accomplishing the same results.

All four of these structures are identical in action and accomplish the same results. Also all four are known as inductively coupled band pass filters. Now it happens that all four structures of Figs. 1 and 2 have a common fault. The width of the transmitted band (i. e. selectivity) is considerably broader at short waves (high frequencies) than at long waves. Tuned circuits used to couple amplifier tubes have the same characteristics and for the same reasons.

It is a fact that the tuned circuits constituting a band pass filter may be coupled by using any impedance for coupling which is common to both circuits. Thus a resistance which was common to (i. e. included in) both tuned circuits might be used in place of inductance M of Fig 2 (a) if it were not desirable to reduce the tuned circuit resistance as much as practicable.

Capacity coupling (shown in Fig. 3), constitutes another means of transferring energy from one tuned circuit to the other. The capacity of the coupling condenser of Fig. 3 is 20 to 100 times as large as either tuning condenser (i. e. the impedance of condenser C is one-twentieth to one-hundredth as large as that of either tuning condenser). Consequently the coupling between the tuned circuits is very small, or in technical terms, the circuits are loosely coupled.

It happens that the band width of the filters illustrated depend upon the radio frequency resistance of each tuned circuit and upon the coupling impedance (i. e. M or C). The radio frequency resistance of the coils (and therefore of the tuned circuits) increases rapidly with frequency (i. e. increases as the curve length decreases). The impedance of coupling condenser C decreases with increasing frequency. These two factors tend to annul or cancel each other in a properly designed structure such that the band width remains substantially constant over the radiocast band.

This is a very definite advantage since it results in constant selectivity when this type of filter is applied to a radio receiver, whereas other types are broad at short waves and sharp at long waves. Therefore a capacity coupled band pass filter has the property of constant selectivity (which may be made as sharp or as broad as desired) whereas all other types of coupled band pass filter, like tuned circuits, have poor selectivity at short waves and good selectivity at long waves.

Fig. 4 illustrates the response-frequency characteristic of an ideal band pass filter (marked A). Th's characteristic has a flat top and vertical sides. The width of the transmitted band should be 10 kilocycles so that it includes, both sidebands as they are radiocast by a given station, which itself employs band pass filters. At the extremes of the radiocast frequencies, the response drops to its minimum value in a straight vertical line so that all unwanted signals are suppressed.

Curve B illustrates a well-designed physical band pass filter. While it cannot coincide with the ideal sharp cornered curve it approximates it very closely. Curve C illustrates the characteristic of the conventional Neutrodyne, which approximates the ideal curve in a very rough manner.

All these curves approach (and eventually reach) a minimum value. This minimum value is determined by the crosstalk or leakage present in any radio receiver. Therefore there is a definite fixed limit to the number of tuned circuits which will materially contribute to selectivity. The advantage of a properly designed band pass filter is that it gives maximum selectivity without distortion due to cutting of sidebands.

In the Fada 35 the band pass filter couples the antenna to the first radio-frequency amplifier. It is incorporated in this part of the circuit to prevent undesired signals being impressed on the grid of the first tube. When two or more strong signals are impressed on the grid of an amplifier tube, they will modulate each other so that their sum and difference frequencies will appear in the tube plate circuit.

If the receiver is tuned to a short wave which is equal to the sum of the two impressed frequencies, both stations will be heard together in a conglomerate mess.

Thus suppose the signals of two stations of 600 and 700 kilocycles were impressed on the grid of a radio frequency amplifier tube. If the receiver were tuned to 1300 kilocycles (600 plus 700 equal 1300) both signals would be heard mixed together. This has been termed "phantom stations" and is due to lack of selectivity between the antenna and the first amplifier tube. A good tuned circuit between the antenna and the first tube will prevent this, under the usual conditions. A good band pass filter will prevent it under all conditions. A few years ago coupling tubes (i. e. untuned antenna circuits) were quite common. Due to the above conditions of modulations they were abandoned in a great many receivers, although they are still used in a few.

Good selectivity between antenna and the first tube is more important than in any other part of the radio frequency amplifier. Consequently the band pass filter of the Fada 35 has been inserted in this part of the circuit to prevent any such occurrence.

The Listener Speaks

IN A a city as full of historical monuments as Boston it seems perfectly fitting that station WNAC should be numbered among the real veterans of radiocasting. Boston was the first city in America to make use of electricity underground for speeding up local communication by means of subway cars—and seven years ago it was among the first communities to enter seriously into the wider sphere of air communication.

Since its foundation this station has maintained a consistent service for the benefit of New England listeners, and it is now with its sister station WEAN in Providence, the only one in New England to be on the air for more than 16 hours every day of the week. Many of these hours are occupied with Columbia system programs—WNAC having been one of the original members of that group.

In view of this close connection with the development of its fortunes Columbia arranged to offer the anniversary program at 10:30 on Wednesday to a nation-wide audience. The concert prepared was quite worthy of the occasion.

It opened with a march specially written by the station's manager, R. L. Harlow, and entitled "Anniversary Waves." Then came various general favorites by Victor Herbert, Albert Ketelby, Ferde Grofe and Fritz Kreisler. Some of these were heard in special arrangements by Charles R. Hector, musical director of WNAC, who also led the orchestra in each of its numbers. Several first-class soloists were on hand too. Walter

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

RESTAURANTS

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. "I."
2. The one formed by the Martin Dam in Alabama.
3. From government licensing.
4. They have introduced the flat, decorative, colorful embroideries that Russian peasants have been making during hundreds of years.
5. Six.

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SWISHER KEEPS A CLEAN SLATE

Not Yet Defeated in the First Division of Roque Tourney

ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING
(First Division)

Player	Games Won	Games Lost	Pts.	Ave.
D. R. Swisher	4	0	128	32
H. L. Smith	4	0	128	32
Sterling Rounds	3	1	96	32
H. H. Wood	3	1	94	31⅓
W. A. Rounds	2	2	64	32
A. B. Argenbright	2	2	64	32
George Atkinson	2	2	64	32
C. R. Zimmerman	1	3	32	16⅔
A. H. Hoagland	0	4	0	.000
(Second Division)				
J. R. Edwards	3	0	96	32
G. B. Whitmore	2	1	64	32
C. W. Ackerson	2	1	64	32
J. R. Worrall	2	1	64	32
H. L. Herr	1	2	32	15⅔
Samuel Swisher	1	2	32	16
H. W. Johnson	1	2	46	22
M. A. Frost	1	2	46	22
Jonathan Mitchell	1	2	32	15½
J. W. Ogden	0	3	32	10⅔
(Third Division)				
D. B. Doan	4	0	128	32
J. L. Stewart	3	1	96	32
G. J. Poth	2	1	64	32
Clara Frost	1	2	32	16
S. B. Kennerson	1	2	32	16
H. R. Johnston	1	2	46	16
J. P. Bowerman	0	1	5	5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Ind.—With extremely hot weather slowing up play in the national tournament of the American Roque League and with the new players enrolling daily in the three divisions, the tournament managers are predicting one of the busiest second weeks in the history of tournament play.

The first division already has 11 players, the second 12 and the third 11. The period for entry ends next Monday. Play on the four outside courts has been made most difficult during midday because of the sun. Schedules call for games from 7 a. m. until midnight each day with the exception of the midday hours on the open courts.

The fourth day found D. R. Swisher of Richmond, Ind., still undefeated in the first division. He has maintained a perfect score in four games against such star players as W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., president of the American Roque League and winner of third place last year; W. W. Wilson of Chicago, 1922 national champion, and George Atkinson, Cleveland (O.) star, who was picked by many to be a serious contender for the title. H. L. Smith of Pasadena, Calif., reputed to be one of the strongest players from the Pacific coast, started play Wednesday, and won his first game.

First division players have not forgotten that on two former occasions, when the Pacific coast sent representatives, they returned with the national title, A. S. Denny and A. G. Buffum of Los Angeles, having won in successive years.

A feature game on Wednesday evening was the contest between W. A. Rounds, of Cleveland, former league president, and his son, Sterling Rounds, also of Cleveland, who is playing his first season in the championship class. The son won, 32 to 25. It was the opening game for both.

J. R. Edwards, of Cleveland, is becoming a dangerous man in the second division, having won three straight without a loss. D. B. Doan, of Cleveland, has four straight victories to his credit in the third division and is the pacemaker. The scores:

First Division

George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32; A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 21.

D. R. Swisher, Richmond, Ind., 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 14.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 22; H. H. Wood, Cleveland, 26.

H. L. Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 32; George Atkinson, Cleveland, 6.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, 16.

Sterling Rounds, Cleveland, 32; W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 25.

Second Division

J. W. Ogden, Kansas City, 32; M. A. Frost, North Muskegon, Mich., 23.

J. R. Worrall, Kansas City, 32; H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, 25.

Samuel Swisher, Campbellstown, O., 32; Jonathan Mitchell, Washington, Conn., 8.

J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 32; Samuel Swisher, Campbellstown, 18.

H. W. Johnson, San Diego, Calif., 32; M. A. Frost, North Muskegon, 18.

J. R. Worrall, Kansas City, 32; Jonathan Mitchell, Washington, 7.

Third Division

J. L. Stewart, Rochester, 32; Clara Frost, North Muskegon, 14.

G. J. Poth, Dayton, O., 32; S. B. Kennerson, Cleveland, 5.

D. B. Doan, Cleveland, 32; J. P. Bowerman, Charleston, 5.

Clara Frost, 32; H. R. Johnston, Westerville, O., 6.

PICK-UPS

MERRILY the race for home-run leadership continues with Klein, Phillies star, leading the National Leaguers with a total of 33. Wilson of the Cubs reduced the lead some by hitting two in the second game of a double-header against Boston, Wednesday, while Klein made only one.

Hurst, Philadelphia first baseman, hit a home run Wednesday, which makes his fifth in four games. In fact, most everyone makes home runs. It used to be the heavy hitter, but today the weakest of hitters are likely to drop one out of the park at any time. Pitcher Dudley of Brooklyn is an example of this; he has made three hits this season and two of them have been home runs.

The Yankees will have to continue for about two weeks without the services of their star pitcher Hoyt, who is incapacitated.

The Boston Braves showed up the Pittsburgh Pirates recently and now have stopped the winning streak of the Chicago Cubs at nine straight, with a former Chicago pitcher, Seibold, in the box for the Braves.

Kaufmann, playing the outfield for the Giants, is having a hard time at bat. He has now been officially 24 successive times at bat without a hit. Probably his first safe hit will be a home run.

The National League had an occurrence in Wednesday's games that probably will not be duplicated often, and that is—out of 12 starting pitchers only one had to be relieved. Root of the Cubs was removed in favor of a pinch hitter in the seventh inning with the score 5 to 1 against Chicago. Every other starting pitcher finished his game of nine innings, winners and losers alike.

The American League had five out of 10 starting pitchers finish their games Wednesday, making a total of 16 out of 22 major league starters finishing. The Boston Red Sox, in the second game of their doubleheader, were the only team to use more than two pitchers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	69	33	.676
St. Paul	64	40	.615
Minneapolis	59	43	.578
Indianapolis	49	54	.476
Columbus	46	57	.447
Louisville	45	57	.441
Milwaukee	41	62	.398
Toledo	36	63	.364

RESULTS JULY 31

St. Paul 3, Toledo 0.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 4.
Kansas City 12, Indianapolis 9.
Milwaukee 2, Louisville 1.
Milwaukee 9, Louisville 8.

Picked for U. S. Wightman Cup Team

Underwood

MISS HELEN M. JACOBS (Left), MISS HELEN N. WILLS (Right).

ONLY TWO PLAYERS NAMED FOR CUP TEAM

Miss Wills and Miss Jacobs Are No 1 and No. 2

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The two California Helens will head the Wightman Cup team of the United States in the match at Forest Hills on Aug. 9 and 10. Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Helen M. Jacobs, both of Berkeley, Calif., were announced Wednesday as definitely selected for the team, without further tryouts, by the Wightman Cup Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, Julian S. Myrick, chairman. The balance of the team will be selected early next week, as the result of the play at the Maidstone Club, Easthampton, and in the remaining rounds at Seabright, with the further assistance of the captain of the team, Mrs. George W. Wightman, the donor of the trophy.

The players to be chiefly considered for the honor include Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory of New York, Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., all of whom competed in the various events in Europe this summer, making the first time the first six leaders of American tennis were at Wimbledon, also Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, also of the first 10, as well as Miss Eleanor Goss, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Boston, Mass., Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, another of the Californians, and Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City. All of these, as well as Miss Wills, will play at Maidstone, and several are now in the semifinals at Seabright.

The seventh international match for the Wightman Cup will be played along the lines of the preceding contests. On Aug. 9 there will be two singles matches and one doubles match. On Aug. 10, there will be three singles matches and one doubles match, making a total of seven matches. The team winning four or more of these seven matches will be declared the winner and the result will break the present tie of three matches each between England and the United States. Under the regulations, the No. 1 player and the No. 2 player of each team meets the similarly designated players of the opposing team, giving four singles. The No. 3 players of each team play one match, thus making five singles. England with its veteran team, which is particularly strong in the doubles, is expected to make a most determined effort to take the Wightman Cup back to England.

GOLDEN CUP WON BY SWEDISH BOAT

Four Nations Compete in Races in Oslo-fjord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO.—The yacht races for the Golden Cup were recently held at Horten in the Oslo-fjord, whence the cup was taken home by the Swedes. Last year it was won at Sandhamn by the Norwegian boat Figaro, sailed by Claus Frimann Dahl, who was also the skipper of the Norwegian cup-defender this year.

Only four boats met for the contest at Horten, from Finland, Holland, Sweden and Norway; neither the United States, Great Britain nor France were represented. The weather was fine, with the wind varying from 3 to 10 meters. The distance to be covered each time was about 12 nautical miles, sailed in a triangle. The boat that wins three races retains the cup.

At the end of four heats the Swedish boat Ingegerd, sailed by Hakon Reuter, and the Norwegian boat Elisabeth had each won two races. In the final race Ingegerd beat Elisabeth by 39 seconds.

Immediately after landing, the presentation of prizes took place. The Golden Cup was delivered to the Swedish helmsman, Mr. Hakon Reuter, to whom also a personal prize was presented. The Swedish national hymn was sung and the Swedish sailors cheered heartily.

The King, Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha were among the interested spectators.

ILLINOIS A. C. TRANSFERS SWIM

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Athletic Club's annual distance swim held for 20 years in the Chicago River, this year will be transferred to Lake Michigan. The change was made to provide greater safety for contestants. The event will be held Aug. 31.

PEORIA AWARDED MEET

CHICAGO (AP)—Peoria, Ill., has been awarded the United States outboard motor championship regatta, which will be raced Oct. 12 and 13. The event will be held on the new wate track on upper Peoria Lake.

Tolan Scores Double Victory in Germany

By the Associated Press

Cologne, Germany

THOMAS E. TOLAN JR. '31, University of Michigan sprinter, scored a double victory in the international track meet here Wednesday. Tolan won the 100-meter dash in the time of 10.4s., then returned to capture the 200 meters in 21.8s. R. F. Bowen, University of Pittsburgh, scored in the 400-meter event, covering the distance in 47.6s. Another American entry, R. C. Rockaway, held the lead in the 110-meter hurdle event up to the last barrier, where he stumbled and dropped out of the race.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	63	31	.670
Pittsburgh	58	36	.617
New York	55	45	.550
St. Louis	49	50	.500
Brooklyn	43	54	.443
Boston	42	58	.420
Cincinnati	40	57	.412
Philadelphia	38	58	.396

RESULTS JULY 31

Boston 7, Chicago 1.
Chicago 6, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 2.

BRAVES STOP CUBS

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs divided a doubleheader with the Boston Braves here Wednesday and increased their first-place lead over Pittsburgh to five games. The Cubs lost the opener, 7 to 1, ending a nine-game winning streak, but came back to take the second, 6 to 3. Seibold allowed only seven hits in the first game. In the second game the Cubs hit Smith hard in the early innings, and Malone protected his five-run lead to score his fifteenth victory. Wilson hit his twenty-ninth home run in the third with two on base, and his thirtieth in the seventh with none on. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	7	13	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Seibold and Spohrer; Root, Carlson and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Magerkurth, Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 58m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	x	6	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Malone and Gonzales; Smith and Spohrer. Umpires—Reardon, Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 52m.

MORE HOME RUNS

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Philadelphia again defeated Pittsburgh with home runs here Wednesday, taking the second game of the series, 6 to 2. Klein hit his thirty-third home run of the season in the second inning with the bases empty and Hurst got his fifth in the last four games in the fourth with two on. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	6	7	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	0

Batteries—Koupal and Lerian; Brame and Hargreaves. Umpires—Stark, Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 55m.

REDS EVEN SERIES

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds evened the series with the New York Giants Wednesday, taking the second game, 2 to 1, in a tight pitchers' battle between Rixey, Reds' lefthander, and Genewich, Giants' righthander. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	x	2	8	1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Rixey and Sukeforth; Genewich and O'Farrell. Umpires—McLaughlin, McCormick and Moran. Time—1h. 38m.

FINE PITCHING BY HAINES

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Brooklyn scored an 8-to-2 victory in the second game of a doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals to even the score for the day after losing to the fine pitching of Haines in the opener, 5 to 2. Haines secured his second-straight four-hit performance in the first contest, but two of the hits were homers by Pitcher Dudley and Firstbaseman Bissonette. The Cardinals batted Clark for 10 hits in the second game, but could score only in the second inning. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	x	5	8	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	0

Batteries—Haines and Wilson; Dudley and DeBerry. Umpires—Jorda, Hart and Rigler. Time—1h. 54m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	—	8	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	3

Batteries—Clark and Henline; Hallahan and Jonnard. Umpires—Hart, Rigler and Jorda. Time—2h.

GRANT WINS AGAIN

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta won the Southern tennis championship for the third successive year here Wednesday, defeating John Mooney of Atlanta, 6—0, 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S GOLF PROGRAM OUT

Thirty-Third Annual Championship Tourney at Birmingham, Mich.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Announcement for the thirty-third annual women's amateur golf championship of the United States which will be held at the Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., has just been given out by the United States Golf Association, under whose auspices the event is held. It will start Sept. 30 and continue through Oct. 5.

The tournament will be open to all women amateur golfers belonging to clubs which are members of the United States Golf Association, and to those foreigners visiting this country who may be invited by the executive committee of the association. The Robert Cox Cup and four medals will be awarded. The winner of the competition will be the champion woman amateur golfer for the year and the Robert Cox Cup will be held for that year by the club from which the winner entered. The winner will also receive a gold medal, the runner-up a silver medal, and the other semifinalists bronze medals.

The qualifying round will consist of 18 holes at medal play and the best 32 scores will entitle their holders to enter the championship match play, which will also be at 19 holes, except the final round, which will be at 36 holes. Contestants must enter direct and not through their respective clubs and an entrance fee of $5 must accompany each entry. Entries must be sent to the United States Golf Association, 110 East Forty-second Street, New York City, and must be received there not later than Saturday, Sept. 21, 1929. Checks should be made to the order of the United States Golf Association.

The program for the week, including special events, which will be held afternoons, follows:

Monday, Sept. 30—10 a. m., Medal play round: 18 holes, best 32 scores to qualify. A prize is offered by the association for the lowest score in this competition.

Tuesday, Oct. 1—10 a. m., Women's championship first match play round: 18 holes. 1:30 p. m.—Match against women's par: 18 holes. Prizes presented by the Oakland Hills Country Club. Entries close for this event at 1 p. m.

Wednesday, Oct. 2—10 a. m., Women's championship second match play round: 18 holes. 1:30 p. m.—Best ball four-ball match (scratch, 18 holes. Prizes presented by the Oakland Hills Country Club. Entries close for this event at 1 p. m.)

Thursday, Oct. 3—10 a. m., Women's championship, third match play round: 18 holes. 1:30 p. m., Mixed foursome (18 holes. Prizes presented by the Oakland Hills Country Club. Entries can be made at the time of the event).

Friday, Oct. 4—10 a. m., Women's championship, semifinal match play round: 18 holes.

Saturday, Oct. 5—10 a. m. and 2 p. m., Women's championship, final match play round: 36 holes.

Entries will be received from women players having handicaps up to 6 inclusive, as rated by the Women's Sectional Golf Associations in the United States. Any player whose names does not appear on these lists and who desires to compete in the championship, must submit to the U. S. G. A., before Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1929, five dated and attested score cards covering rounds made during the current playing season on any course. These attested cards must have marked thereon the correct distance for each hole played, and in case women's tees are used the same must be noted. Upon the basis of the scores and distances submitted the player will be rated and notified at least one week prior to the championship.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	72	26	.735
New York	60	33	.645
St. Louis	53	44	.546
Cleveland	51	47	.520
Detroit	47	50	.485
Washington	36	57	.387
Chicago	38	61	.384
Boston	29	68	.299

RESULTS JULY 31

Boston 4, Cleveland 0.
Cleveland 6, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 10, Detroit 1.
New York 16, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 5, Washington 1.

NINE-RUN RALLY

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics attacked Carroll for nine runs in a big fifth-inning rally Wednesday and easily took the second straight game of the series from the Detroit Tigers, 10 to 1. Walberg pitched superbly, holding the Tigers to four hits. The victory kept the A's nine and one-half game lead over the Yankees intact. Thirteen of the Athletics batted in the fifth after Carroll had limited them to one hit in the first four. Alexander saved the Tigers from a shutout by hitting a home run in the fourth. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	x	10	9	0
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4

Batteries—Walberg and Cochrane, Perkins; Carroll, Billings and Phillips, Shea. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—1m. 54m.

YANKEES WIN SEVENTH

NEW YORK (AP)—The Yankees defeated the White Sox Wednesday, 16 to 2, but without aiding themselves in the least to draw closer to the league-leading Athletics, who defeated the Tigers. It was the Yankees' seventh-straight victory since returning to the home grounds. Gehrig hit his twenty-sixth homer. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	1	0	6	4	0	0	4	x	16	17	2
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Wells and Dickey; Walsh, McKain and Berg. Autry. Losing pitcher—Walsh. Umpires—McGowan, Moriarty and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 50m.

CLEVELAND DIVIDES GAMES

Boston and Cleveland divided games in a doubleheader played at Fenway Park, Boston, Wednesday, the Red Sox winning the first game, 4 to 0, and the Indians the second, 6 to 2. MacFayden pitched neatly for Boston in the opener, allowing nine scattered hits. In the second game Cleveland was out-hit, but Pitcher Hudlin kept Boston scoreless until the last two innings. Boston used 18 players in the second game. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	x	4	10	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0

Batteries—MacFayden and A. Gaston; Miller, Miljus and L. Sewell, Hartley. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Geisel, Campbell and Owens. Time—1h. 33m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	6	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	10	3

Batteries—Hudlin and L. Sewell; Morris, M. Gaston, Lisenbee and Berry. Losing pitcher—Morris. Umpires—Campbell, Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 59m.

STEWART CHECKS SENATORS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bats of the Washington Senators were impotent against Stewart Wednesday and St. Louis took the second game of the series, 5 to 1. Burke held the Browns in check until the fourth inning, when they batted him for four runs. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	10	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Burke, Thomas and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Burke. Umpires—Ormsby, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 46m.

Williams Beats Julius Seligson

Wins in Doubles With W. M. Washburn Over Doeg and Hall

Special from Monitor Bureau

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—R. Norris Williams 2d of Bryn Mawr, Pa., celebrated the eighteenth year of his play in the Seabright invitation tennis tournament Wednesday afternoon. The former United States, intercollegiate, and Davis Cup star, who first made his appearance on the turf of the Rumson Road courts in 1912, displayed every bit of his wizardry of stroke to reach the semifinal round of this, the thirty-sixth annual invitation tournament of the club, in both singles and doubles.

The former Harvard University player began his career by winning the intercollegiate title as a student in Harvard, followed by capturing the Achelis Cup, the first great tennis trophy, which had to be won three years in succession, at Seabright in 1915, and then terminated the reign of Maurice E. McLaughlin, as United States champion in 1914 and again in 1916. But his plays, especially his volleys and returns on a rising ball, were never better executed than against Julius Seligson, now endeavoring to follow in his footsteps along the same path, and as a result, Williams defeated the Lehigh University youth at 6—4, 6—4.

Also Wins in Doubles

Then he combined with his partner of many years standing, Watson M. Washburn, and swamped another youthful aspirant, John H. Doeg, now of Stanford University, and his intercollegiate partner from the same institution, Lawrence B. Hall, in the quarter-final round of the doubles, 6—1, 6—4.

Doeg, though still displaying the tendency to take his play too easy, which has marred his performances all season, had better fortune in the singles, when he defeated J. Gilbert Hall, of Orange, N. J., 7—5, 6—3. This was well fought all the way through, but after the score reached five-all in the first set, on straight service victories by each, the young Californian stirred up his skill a bit, and hitting his stride with a fine exhibition of forcing play, ran through the next two games with ease, and then added three more to his total, making three breaks through Hall's service in a row, to lead at 3—0 in the second. He dropped his own service for the first time in the fourth game, however, and then contented himself with winning his service games for the balance of the match.

The entire representation of the metropolitan district was eliminated from the singles when Gregory S. Mangin, the metropolitan and eastern intercollegiate champion, fell before Norman G. Farquharson, of Cambridge University and South Africa, 9—7, 0—6, 6—4, and Sadakazu Onda, of Japan, who makes his home in New York, was eliminated by R. Berkeley Bell, the Texan, who displayed his best form for the first time in winning by a score of 6—2, 6—3.

Avory and Young Win

Only one team of the Oxford-Cambridge invaders reached the semifinal in the doubles, when E. R. Avory and R. R. T. Young defeated Dean Mathey and Burnham Dell, former Princeton stars, after a three-set struggle. The other semifinal brackets were filled by Mangin and Bell and by the Philadelphia team of Samuel R. Gilpin and Dr. Carl H. Fischer.

The women's doubles were also brought up to the semifinals, when two California teams, Miss Ethel L. Burkardt and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman defeated Miss Clara Greenspan and Miss Evelyn Parsons, after an uphill battle, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, and Miss E. A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper swept over Miss Alice C. Francis and Miss Marie A. Fensterer, the New Jersey stars, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Burkardt and Miss Gladman will encounter an East-West team, Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, in the semifinals this afternoon, while Mrs. Harper and Miss Cross should have little trouble in eliminating Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Anne Page, the Philadelphia survivors. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated Sadakazu Onda, Japan, 6—2, 6—3.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 7—5, 6—3.

R. N. Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, Pa., defeated Julius Seligson, New York City, 6—4, 6—4.

N. G. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 9—7, 0—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

R. B. Bell and G. S. Mangin defeated E. O. Mather and P. B. de Ricou, 6—2, 10—8.

E. R. Avory and R. R. T. Young defeated Dean Mathey and Burnham Dell, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

R. N. Williams 2d and Watson M. Washburn defeated J. H. Doeg and Lawrence B. Hall, 6—1, 6—4.

S. R. Gilpin and Dr. Carl H. Fischer defeated N. G. Farquharson and H. C. N. Cooper, 7—5, 6—3.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman defeated Miss Evelyn Parsons and Miss Clara Greenspan, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper defeated Miss Alice C. Francis and Miss Marie A. Fünsterer, 6—1, 6—3.

NEW YORK JUNIOR TENNIS

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Ray Dagget won the New York State junior tennis singles championship here Wednesday, defeating Kaseal Peckoff, Canisius College, Buffalo, in the final round, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4. Jay Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., Pacific coast boys' champion, carried off the New York State boys' singles crown by defeating Charles Hunt, who also lives on the West coast, 6—1, 6—2. The New York State boys' doubles title was taken by Cohn and Hunt, who teamed together to defeat William Mesmer and Arthur Morrison of Syracuse, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3. Peckoff paired with Herman Fletcher of Goshen and won the New York State junior doubles crown from Daggett and Weinheimer of Syracuse, in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5.

HONEMAN WINS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—William Honeman of Newark increased his hold on second place in the standing for the United States professional sprint cycling title here, Wednesday, when he won the one-third mile race, the twentieth of the 24 races to determine the championship, while Fred Spencer, the present champion and leader in the standing, could do no better than third. Honeman now had 48 points to his credit while Spencer has 58. Edward Raffo, who finished second Wednesday, is third in the standing with 39 points.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ESTELLE IV STILL MUCH OF A MYSTERY

British Speedboat Expected to Do 105 M. P. H.

NEW YORK (AP)—Estelle IV, the British "hush-hush" motorboat with which Miss Betty Carstairs hopes to capture and take back to England the international speed trophy, to be raced for at Detroit, has reached this side of the Atlantic still mostly a mystery.

Instead of being unloaded from the S. S. Arabic in New York, as was expected, the craft was taken off at Halifax and has been shipped for final tests at Lake Muskoka, Ontario, prior to being sent to Detroit. G. A. Wood, winner of the speed trophy last year will lead the defense by American speed kings in the races starting Aug. 31.

Miss Carstairs, who will arrive here shortly, confidently expects Estelle IV not only to better the speed of 93.123 miles per hour attained by Wood in Miss America VII at Miami Beach a few months ago, but to actually attain a speed of 105 miles per hour.

Last year the British sportswoman took Estelle II to Detroit, but it met with an accident and sank during the first race. Her uncompleted Estelle III was scrapped and work begun here on the Estelle IV under conditions of closest secrecy.

One of the most interesting features of the new craft is its sturdy hull. Believing that excessive lightness is neither necessary nor advisable in a boat intended for tremendous speeds, Miss Carstairs' builder has turned out a hull that weighs 3400 pounds without engines or equipment. It differs radically from the Estelle I, II and III, which were built on the "sewn-plank" system; that is, planks sewn together with copper wire to keep the sides as light and flexible as possible. The new boat has an outer shell of horizontal planks, with a layer of oiled canvas separating these from the inner lining of diagonal planking.

Three 1000-horsepower engines, driving three propellers, are the power plant of the Estelle IV; each engine has three carburetors and its own gasoline, oil and water supply. The boat thus has in effect three separate power plants, controlled from the dashboard by three levers, one for each engine.

To make steering easier, the Estelle IV has been equipped with two synchronized rudders, one of them being in the middle of the hull, well forward of the churning propellers. It is 35 feet long, with a beam of 9½ feet, and has three bucket seats in the control position, one for Miss Carstairs at the wheel, another for the mechanic, and a third for the man who will watch the gauges on the dashboard.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	66	42	.611
Toronto	61	50	.550
Baltimore	56	50	.528
Montreal	56	54	.509
Reading	53	52	.505
Buffalo	54	56	.491
Newark	50	57	.467
Jersey City	56	71	.336

RESULTS JULY 31

Baltimore 8, Jersey City 3.
Reading 12, Newark 10.
Toronto 6, Montreal 0.
Buffalo 8, Rochester 7.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	60	42	.588
New Orleans	58	43	.574
Atlanta	56	46	.549
Nashville	53	49	.520
Memphis	53	50	.515
Little Rock	46	60	.434
Chattanooga	42	58	.420
Mobile	42	60	.412

RESULTS JULY 31

Birmingham 8, Mobile 1.
Nashville 5, Chattanooga 1.

Roberts Makes a New World Archery Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.

E. K. ROBERTS of Ventura, Calif., established a new world's record of 257 hits for 1293 score in the Double York Round Wednesday at the United States archery tournament being held at Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Grubbs of Los Angeles won the women's championship. One hundred and fifteen women competed.

MANY OPEN GOLF DATES ANNOUNCED

Over $80,000 to Be Awarded as Prizes

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP) — Dates and prizes for the series of open golf tournaments to be held in the West and on the Pacific coast this winter have been announced by officials of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce. The tournaments, including the national professional championship at Santa Barbara, will have a total value of $89,900. The schedule:

Hawaiian open, Nov. 15, 17, $6000, Wailalae Country Club, Honolulu.

Berkeley open, Nov. 28, 29, 30, $4000, Berkeley Country Club, Berkeley.

National P. G. A. championship, Dec. 2, 7, $10,400, La Cumbre Country Club, Santa Barbara.

Catalina open, Dec. 13, 15, $7500, Catalina Country Club, Santa Catalina Island.

San Gabriel amateur professional, Dec. 17, 18, $1000, San Gabriel Country Club, San Gabriel.

Pasadena open, Dec. 20, 21, 22, $4000, Pasadena Municipal Course, Pasadena.

San Diego open, Dec. 27, 28, 29, $2500, San Diego Country Club, Chula Vista.

Long Beach open, Jan. 3, 4, 5, $5000, Virginia Country Club, Long Beach.

Los Angeles open, $10,000, Los Angeles Agua Caliente open, Jan. 14, 15, 16, $25,000, Agua Caliente Country Club, Mexico.

El Paso open, Jan. 24, 25, 26, $3000, El Paso Country Club, El Paso.

San Antonio open, Jan. 30, Feb. 2, $7500, Brackenbridge Park, San Antonio.

India Is Encouraged By Labor's Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—"I do not agree with those who make light of the advent of the Labor Party to power, in so far as India is concerned. India has reason to congratulate both that party and itself on the position of power which that party has attained," declared Pandit Madan Mohan Molaviya, a veteran politician, in an interview.

He regarded the advent of the

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Long Black Wallet

By MABEL S. MERRILL

UNA MARLOW rose from the chair beside the sewing stand and took from her work basket an old-fashioned black leather wallet, long and narrow and stuffed to an interesting plumpness.

"The time has come to choose," she declared, dramatically addressing Dyke and the twins. "This wallet contains eight dollars in little bits that we earned ourselves to take us to the water picnic and carnival at Careaway Beach. Shall we give up that plan and hand the money over to the committee that is raising a fund for the burned-out Chester family at Sand Hollow?"

Don't begin crating, Una," advised Dyke shortly. He had long been looking forward to the day at Careaway Beach where he expected to sail Hallam Deane's fast boat in the races. "You know well enough we shall give that money to the Chesters. What else can we do when neighbors have lost their home and haven't even a bed to sleep on?"

Una laughed a little as she held out the wallet. "Of course, I knew what you would say, Dyke. Well, I agree, and so do the twins, I suppose."

"Oh, do we?" returned Avis under her breath, but Una went on: "You can take the money and give it to Colonel Harvey, Dyke; he is chairman of the committee."

The Chester Fund

Dyke nodded, but waved away the wallet. "Put it away in that long pocket of your skirt and fasten the top with a safety pin. I can't stop to go over to Colonel Harvey's now. Have to go up in the hill pasture with salt for the sheep, but I'll telephone the committee that we will give eight dollars to the fund."

After the message was sent Avis and Allen, the twins, followed Dyke to the hill pasture, while Una sat down again to her mending. Her father and mother were away from home this week and there was no one about except herself and Grandfather Marlow, who was mending some harness out by the barn door. Una sighed as she darned the heel of Allen's stocking. Why was it they could never manage to get away for a day's fun? They had all looked forward to a splendid time at Careaway Beach. She had so wanted to see Dyke win that boat race and there was to be a monster clambake besides and a lot of other things.

Presently she heard Dyke lustily calling her name from the nearest slope of the hill pacture. "Something wrong with the sheep," thought Una. "Perhaps a lamb had strayed away."

Throwing off her sewing apron, she sped up the lane and joined the others on the hillside. Three lambs were missing and the boys and girls had a lively time beating through the bushes in search of them. They were located at last, bleating feebly, at the other side of a flooded hollow where a brook had overflowed.

"Little simpletons," growled Dyke, as he brought the strays to dry ground. Then he straightened up and stared at Una.

The Missing Wallet

"Look here, did you put that wallet in your skirt pocket as I told you to, Una?"

He pointed to the long stout gingham pocket where Una was in the habit of carrying special treasures with a big safety pin at the top to prevent their falling out. That pin had vanished and the pocket, badly torn at the top, was empty.

Una sat down suddenly beside the rescued lambs. "It must have dropped out while I was scrambling around in the bushes," she said faintly. "Something caught in the pin, I suppose, and tore it right out."

"We never can find it in the world," declared Avis. "We have been in and out of all kinds of jungles, chasing those lambs."

"Don't be a wet blanket, Avis," said Dyke, as he saw how distressed Una looked. "Come on; all we have to do is to comb over every inch of ground where we've been this morning."

They searched till it seemed useless to look any more, but no black wallet was to be found. At last they trailed sadly down the hill to tell Grandfather that the wallet was missing. He was resting on the wheelbarrow in front of the barn, but he became instantly active when he heard their story.

Under the Barn

"How do you know you didn't drop that wallet right here in the dooryard when you started pell-mell for the pasture?" he asked Una. "Come to think of it, I saw the puppy carrying off something in his mouth while I sat here mending harness. It was long and black and he lugged it in under the barn before I had time to see what it was."

"Under the barn!" gasped Avis. "Oh, then it's gone forever. Of course, we never can get it."

"We're going to have a try," announced Dyke firmly as he marched into the barn.

While Grandfather and the boys were taking up boards in the barn floor to peer underneath, Avis and Una hunted about the dooryard and orchard.

"I remember while I was darning, I stopped to fill the sprinkler at the well because I noticed how dry the fern was getting," exclaimed Una. "I wonder if the wallet fell into the water while I was leaning down to pull up the bucket."

"If I get the short ladder from the barn and lower it into the water I can climb down close and see clear to the bottom of the well," suggested Avis, who, though given to making discouraging remarks, was not unhelpful when it came to deeds.

They tried this plan, but no wallet was to be seen. By this time the searchers in the barn, having taken up the floor boards in a dozen places, had given up the search.

"There's just one thing to do now," proclaimed Dyke grimly. "We have promised the committee that we would give eight dollars to the fund for the Chesters. That means we have got to earn another eight dollars to take the place of what was in that wallet."

Avis had opened her mouth to say that they never could do it in the world, but she looked at her big brother's determined face and only said:

"How can we, Dyke? We did all the paying jobs in the neighborhood to earn that money."

"Not quite. I heard Colonel Harvey say he would pay a man at the rate of two dollars a day to clean out his vegetable cellar. He thought it would take at least four days. Well, we four, all working together, could do it this afternoon and evening and earn the money by bedtime."

Cleaning the Cellar

Avis said "Oh, Dyke!" under her breath, but she went along with the others as they marched across the field to the Harvey house. The Colonel's vegetable cellar was big and dark, with barrels and bins of spoiled apples and heaps of other vegetables to be carried out and disposed of before they gave the place its spring cleaning. Long piles of potatoes had become forests of tall white sprouts, all of which must be rubbed off. After that the potatoes must be heaped in clean piles in another part of the cellar.

They ran home at supper time long enough to snatch a hasty meal, then they came straight back to their work. At 10 o'clock they had carried out the last basket of rubbish and cleaned the last bit of floor. The Colonel nodded approval of their job and handed them eight dollars, which they promptly handed back to him, explaining that it was their contribution to the fund for the Chester family.

When they reached home Grandfather was waiting up for them to show what he had found under the barn where he had been exploring, off and on, all the afternoon. His find was a long packet of strips of black leather.

"It did look like your old leather wallet when I saw that pup carrying it off, but it was only these strips that I cut myself when I was mending the harness. This afternoon I watched the dog when he came crawling under the barn in a place where a board was up, and this was what he had been hiding away."

"Well, anyway, that eight dollars for the fund is earned and paid in," said Dyke as he strode off to bed.

The Next Morning

Una was the first one up next morning, because she remembered that she had not finished darning Allen's stocking. Having started the breakfast, she went to the sewing-stand and picked up her work apron.

As she made a move to throw the garment over her head something long and black slid out of the wide shallow pocket and fell with a thud to the floor. For a moment the girl stood staring at it, then she picked it up and rushed to Dyke who was just entering the room.

"Look!" she cried, "the wallet! Instead of putting it in the pocket of my skirt I must have put it in the pocket of my sewing apron, without thinking. When you hoo-hooed for me to come up into the pasture I just threw the apron off and ran. Oh, Dyke, now we can go to the water carnival, after all!"

They were a little late in arriving at Careaway Beach, but the boat race had not started yet, and Dyke was soon on board the pretty craft which he had promised to sail for Hallam Dean. Allen went with him, while Una and Avis watched from the shore. They were standing on the bluff above the beach when the "Flying Jewel" rounded the point and swept up to the goal two lengths ahead of the second boat.

Avis waved wildly at the victorious Jewel, then she turned to look at Una.

"There," she said triumphantly, "we have given our contribution to the Chester fund and we are having our fun, too. So it's a good thing that you mislaid the old black wallet."

"But it wouldn't have been so good," laughed Una, "if Dyke had been as ready as you are to say 'can't.'"

© Keystone

This Group of Indian Boy Scouts, Photographed While on Their Way to England, Are Attending the Great Jamboree at Birkenhead. Accompanying Them Is Their Scoutmaster and Instructor, W. Dudley Carter of Bacon College, Muskogee, Okla.

Igorrotes Find an American Home

NINE black-eyed, brown-skinned young foreigners who are learning American ways in Los Angeles are bubbling over with eagerness to tell what a wonderful place they have discovered in their new home in the United States.

Until about a year ago, the newcomers — who are members of the Benguet tribe of Igorrotes—lived, as about a million others of their distant relatives do, in the almost impassable mountainous regions of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands.

Now, under the guidance and care of Mrs. Caroline B. Eager in Los Angeles, these boys and girls, in their newly adopted American home, are so happy in their new opportunities for becoming educated that their faces fairly shine with enthusiasm.

One afternoon, in the sunny study of the big Eager household, the children, with the aid of Mrs. Eager, told their story. They talked in shy little sentences that were spoken only to express hearts full of loving gratitude for the things this country is holding out to them.

In their island home, Sixto explained (he is about 21 and the eldest of the group), the Igorrotes live in one-room thatched huts that have no windows or doors, or furniture. Everyone arises with the sun and goes out to the rice fields where there is work for all until just before the sun goes down. Hurrying home before it grows dark, the families cook rice and sweet potatoes (which they call camotes) over out-of-door fires. They have no dishes or furniture, and so they always eat in the open, walking about the kettle of food, and putting their hands in for helpings whenever they want more.

Some of the peculiar beliefs and practices of his people Sixto was about to explain when Cecil, Serena, James and Mary, four more of the nine, poured in from school. No one was ever more enthusiastic about going to school than Cecil, so he was selected to tell about it. Mary and Serena, who are merry-eyed and dimpled, put on aprons in the meanwhile, Mary setting herself to the task of dusting the bookcase and peeping into each book it contained, and Serena hurrying upstairs to wait upon six-months-old brother Douglas, who had awakened from a nap.

Cecil, a sixth grader, thought his school and his teachers more remarkable than he could express.

"The books are fine, and everyone is so nice to us," he said.

Cecil is particularly interested in arithmetic and geography, which he and his companions are studying in great earnest.

Sixto went on to tell how the Igorrotes grow up without any kind of toys. Only a very few, the most Americanized, are accustomed to wearing more than a girdle about their hips. All sleep on grass mats for beds. They have never heard of towels, or any of the things that are so common in America.

In Luzon, until recent years, Igorrote children did not attend school, as practically the only thing the Benguet children were supposed to learn was how to water and cultivate rice on the terraced mountain sides, and how to pack and carry camotes in bundles strapped to their foreheads, the island schoolhouses being only for the Filipino children of the lowlands.

The transformation of much of this primitive island life into a more highly civilized state began about five years ago when Mrs. Eager was traveling in the Philippines. The adventures she had in helping the natives make an interesting tale in themselves, for she let nothing daunt her.

Happy Igorrotes at Their Los Angeles Home, With Their Benefactress, Mrs. Caroline B. Eager.

After a great deal of patient work, a boarding school was established in Baguio's largest building and filled with as many Benguet boys and girls as it would hold. The first lessons these new boarding-school pupils learned were how to keep themselves tidy, and even how to play, for they had never done that before. Soon they were working at regular public school lessons, and were taught by a regular teacher.

The progress of the young students was unexpectedly rapid, so interested were they, and willing to study. Naturally, they made many amusing mistakes which now they enjoy telling. Never having used dishes before, for instance, they thought a dishpan would make an attractive centerpiece for the dinner table, so on one occasion they filled it with camotes and placed it there. The girls were so delighted with towels that they at first insisted they should be worn across their shoulders like scarfs. It was an adventure for them to wash dishes and to make beds.

The little group now in the Eager home are some of the last children Mrs. Eager worked with on the islands. The liner that carried them across the Pacific to the big old-fashioned house they have turned into a merry, laughter-echoing home, was to them like the pumpkin coach that carried Cinderella to the ball.

Persons who have not really learned about that race (which is entirely separate from the Filipinos) have thought the Igorrotes very unintelligent, and that less than 100 years ago they devoured their enemies. The real facts about their history are now known, however. These show that the Igorrotes never were savage, and that their only wars were similar to the feuds at one time carried on in Kentucky. In fact, the Igorrotes are so mild and generous a people that, although they migrated to the then peninsular islands long before the Filipinos, they allowed these newcomers to occupy the rich lowlands and they moved up into the rocky, inaccessible uplands where they became hemmed in by the ocean on one side, by mountains on the other and so were separated from the progress of other races.

Sincere, honest, industrious, kind and with high ideals of their own, are words Mrs. Eager uses to describe the Benguet people. In time, she hopes that some of the little group now under her wing will return to the land of their birth to aid in teaching their people new ways and ideas. In the meantime, they are to study and acquire as much knowledge as possible. Sixto already appeared to be quite a leader, and the last glimpse of Cecil, busy at his typewriter, a parting smile from Mary as she glanced up from her copy of "Knickerbocker's History of New York," which she was trying very hard to read, and the sound of a medley of voices in a distant room singing lullabies to Baby Douglas, all seemed to indicate that Mrs. Eager's hopes, in one way or another, will sometime be fulfilled.

Play and Games in South America

BOYS and girls of other countries perhaps would like to know what games their friends in South America play. The South Americans are an amusement-loving people, and give their children many toys—rocking-horses, dolls, tiny sets of china—exactly like those sold in shops in the United States.

South American children play "Hide and Seek," too, but they call it "Juego de Escondite"; they have picnics; they play "Pussy-wants-a-corner"; tag and cross-tag; the girls have skipping ropes.

There is a tree in the tropical countries that produces hard, round nuts like marbles, and the boys use them in preference to marbles made of clay.

The indoor games are comparatively few, as the weather in most of the South American countries is so mild that the children can play in their patios, or courtyards, around which the houses are built.

Tennis is as common as in this country, and baseball is beginning to be popular with the older boys. They also play handball to a great extent.

The kite is a popular toy all over Central and South America, even more popular than in the United States, and is called "El Cometa" (the comet). The shape is usually a hexagon, the sticks are bamboo, and the covering tissue paper. When a boy wants to show his artistic taste he ornaments his kite with a fringe of tissue paper around the bottom; and if he be musical he extends the sticks above the paper at the top and stretches across them strips of hide, which, in a strong breeze, gives a beautiful sound like an æolian harp. A musical chord can be made by loosening or tightening the strings. The surface of the kite is often painted to represent the face of a man, so that the fringe around the sides has the appearance of a beard and is trimmed accordingly.

The "Morral" or grab-bag is a common and popular game. Sometimes it is filled with gifts, comical or otherwise, concealed in packages, that are drawn by people present. Or, again, mottoes are placed in a bag to be taken out by the players and read for the amusement of the company.

They have an egg game called "Carcarone," in which eggs are emptied of their contents through holes punched in the ends. They are then colored in gay hues and filled with finely chopped gilt and colored paper, or with flour, or very small bits of spiced candy. Young children go about the streets, or to the homes of their friends, with these eggs concealed in their pockets, and at unexpected moment smash them in the hands of each other. Boys and girls sit for hours painting and filling egg shells, as many of the shops purchase them for this game.

The South Americans do not play "ten pins," with ten pins, but with three. The center pin, or king, as they term it, counts 12 if it is knocked down, and the others 6 each. The game is called "Bola." A game peculiar to Chile is "Ceras." A bowl is made or beeswax, with a convex bottom, and balls of beeswax are thrown to knock it down. Quoits are common, as is the game "Duck and Drake," which is played with stones, as it is in this country.

A popular game played both indoors and out is "The Prop and the Money." A ring is drawn upon the floor or upon the ground, about a yard in diameter, and a section of a bamboo, 12 to 18 inches long, is set up in the center, with a penny on the top. The players stand off a certain distance, and by throwing pennies endeavor to knock the coin from the top of the stick. If it falls within the ring the player loses and forfeits the penny. If it falls without the ring it is his. Practically all of their games require considerable skill.

A Strange Trade

The Egadi, a ship recently launched at Venice, has a strange way of making a living, and probably not one person in ten would guess what it is.

She carries fresh water, not to oceangoing ships, but to the small islands on the south coast of Italy, and for this purpose has been equipped with huge tanks from which the water can be pumped.

These small islands, without this supply, would be almost entirely without fresh water, and so the inhabitants look for the Egadi and her water, as eagerly as most people look for the milkman and the milk!

The Mail Bag

Johannesburg, South Africa

Dear Editor:

We have subscribed to the Monitor for quite a number of years, and yet I have never written to the Mail Bag. I love all the stories just as much as my small sister does. I find that A Word a Day is very helpful and the One Minute Biographies are very interesting.

A few weeks ago, there was a letter in the Mail Bag from a girl in Marysville, Calif., named Peggy M., who said she would like to correspond with a girl by the name of Peggy. My name happens to be Peggy and I should very much like to correspond with her and join the "Peggy's Namesake Club." I am English and I went to a boarding school in England a few years ago.

If any girl of my age (13), would like to correspond with me (especially a French girl, as I am studying French in school) I should be very pleased. I am very fond of acting, art, dancing, music, and sports.

My brother and sister go to the Christian Science Sunday School with me every Sunday morning, and we have been going ever since we were old enough. Peggy S.

Dublin, Ireland

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Monitor and I must thank you for publishing my first one, as it has brought me about half a dozen replies, all from the United States. I think it is a very kindly idea on the part of the Monitor to maintain this section for the use of its young readers, as apart from the time and expense, there must be a great amount of work attached to it to deal with such a tremendous number of letters.

We are now having beautiful weather here in Ireland. Dublin just now is crowded with visitors. A few big events have just concluded here, including the International Motor Races, in which America was represented up to the day before the race by two cars, but both were withdrawn. The race was won by a Russian, driving an Italian car. Probably it will be shown in the movies in the United States. The average speed for 300 miles was almost 80 miles per hour, although a speed of 120 miles per hour was reached by a German car up the splendid "two-mile straight."

There were thousands of Americans present, the majority of whom are now touring the country, during the three weeks' interval before our world-famous Horse Show.

I should be delighted to receive letters from boys of my own age (17) or thereabouts, in all parts of the world, especially those interested in outdoor sports, and I should be glad to exchange local views with them.

John L.

[Do you recall reading the interesting account of the Dublin Horse Show, in the Monitor last April, John?—Ed.]

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

I am very interested in The Christian Science Monitor and wish to express my appreciation of the Mail Bag. I also find the Home Forum Page of special interest as I am very fond of poetry, but all through the Monitor I find articles that I enjoy reading.

For the last six years I have been attending the Sunday School of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney. We have recently had to make some alterations in the Sunday School to make more room for new pupils, which shows that we are making progress.

I am 19 years of age and should like very much to correspond with girls in other countries, especially France or Scotland. I am interested in tennis and am very fond of reading and writing. Rita W.

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

One of my friends has corresponded with an American whose address he had obtained through The Christian Science Monitor. Perhaps you would help me to gain correspondents among American boys who would write to me and help me to improve my English.

I am 18 years old and live in Hamburg, the most important harbor of Germany. I have studied the English language three years. It would be better if my correspondents could speak a little German, so that we both could learn from each other.

Kurt B.

Williamsburg, Virginia

Dear Editor:

We moved to this historical town of Williamsburg a month ago. There are many historical houses and buildings here, and John D. Rockefeller Jr. is restoring a number of them. They have dug out the foundation of the old House of Burgess and painted and repaired some of the old buildings.

Our house is just in front of Fort Magruder. Some men who were looking over all of the old forts said it is the best preserved fort on the map.

I am 13 years old and very fond of reading. I am interested in tennis, basketball, music and flying. I should like to correspond with some girl my age from England or the United States. With many thanks to you, dear Editor, for the Mail Bag.

Lucile V.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have read the Monitor ever since I was old enough. It has always been a wonderful help to me in all my studies. I feel that one could get a considerable education simply through reading the Monitor.

I am 18 years of age and am a senior in high school. I am interested in art and all forms of sports. I should like to receive letters from boys anywhere in the world, especially from Africa, Egypt or anywhere in Europe. I should be glad to tell of California's climate, churches, schools, or of Los Angeles and Hollywood. I soon hope to have new friends in those countries of which I know so little. Charles B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Myrtle P. (12), Attleboro, Mass.—(Will you please send in your last name, Myrtle?)

Alice (12), Phoenix, Ariz.—Interested in drawing and painting.

Dora McF. (12), Westfield, Mass.—Interested in reading, sewing and painting.

Louise F. (13), River Edge, N. J.—(If you will send in your letters, Louise, they will be forwarded.)

Priscilla B. (13), Dedham, Mass.—From Girl Scouts; interested in stamp and postcard collecting.

Romaine H. (14), Dearborn, Mich.—Especially from California.

Ethel R. (17), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from those interested in gardening.

Cora G. (17), Bellwood, Ill.

Shanna H. (18), Duluth, Minn.—Especially from foreign countries.

Fay B., Oakland, Calif.

A Camp Stove

A CAMP fire which will answer excellently for out-of-door cooking may be arranged for in a short time if one has such simple materials as a piece of sheet iron 18x30, or larger, and a spade, the latter not being essential if rocks are available. Lay the sods or rocks as compactly as possible, in two parallel walls, 12 to 20 inches apart, with one end fronting the prevailing breeze, and with walls a little longer than the sheet iron, which, laid on top, makes a convenient cooking surface, on which the camp utensils sit solidly and remain comparatively free from soot and ashes.

If the space for carrying the camp outfit is ample a joint of stovepipe to set over the far end of this speedily improvised stove, will carry up the smoke and save those about it from the smoke nuisance.

Should the camp be for several days or weeks the stove should be built up a foot or 16 inches high at the sides, and a large flat rock be placed back of the pipe to steady it and to provide a cook table, which will, after a day's use, remain warm and be most convenient. This high camp stove saves the stooping required by a low fire, and it also takes in more wood at a filling and burns more freely.

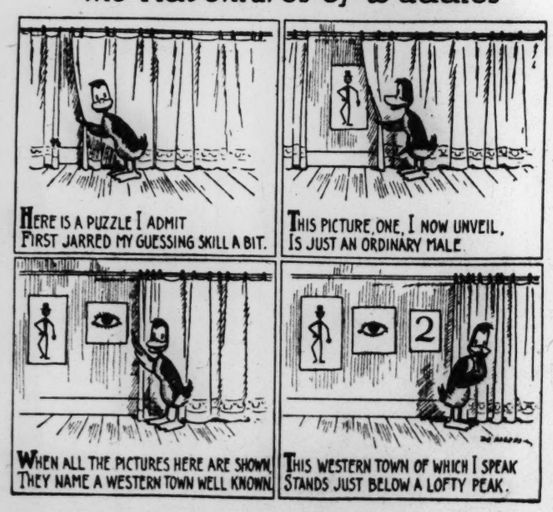
Such a stove, in the high, cool altitudes of camping is often more desirable than the commercial camp stove. Wood is always abundant in such locations, and the gathering and bringing it into camp is sport for young and old, while the open fire, with its dancing flame, its crackling wood and upward coiling, pine-tainted smoke, is altogether suggestive of the open, care-free camp life, and gives a zest to the outing which nothing else can.

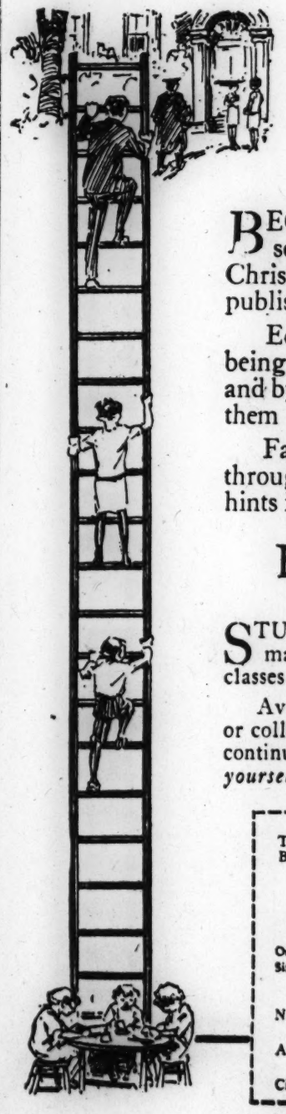
It is interesting to watch the seasoned camper note the wind current up the canyon and locate the tent site by both this current and any slight ground elevation, with a clump of pines to the windward if possible, for protection, not for shade, as the tent must be in the open where it will dry out speedily after a shower.

Later, when the tent is raised and staked, he will dig a trench about it as a further precaution against rain. Then he locates the camp stove, fronting the wind, places a convenient shelf among the branches and rolls a log near for a seat.

Wood is brought by eager, willing hands, and soon there will be a crackling fire, blue smoke floating lazily above the spear-like tops of pines, the sizzling skillet, the crisp bacon. Nothing is more essential to a happy camp outing than a safe, convenient, open fire.

The Adventures of Waddles


HERE IS A PUZZLE I ADMIT FIRST JARRED MY GUESSING SKILL A BIT.
THIS PICTURE, ONE, I NOW UNVEIL, IS JUST AN ORDINARY MALE
WHEN ALL THE PICTURES HERE ARE SHOWN THEY NAME A WESTERN TOWN WELL KNOWN.
2
THIS WESTERN TOWN OF WHICH I SPEAK STANDS JUST BELOW A LOFTY PEAK.



Climbing the Ladder from Kindergarten to University

BECAUSE of the wide range it covers there is something of value for every reader of The Christian Science Monitor in the Educational Page, published Tuesday and Friday of each week.

Educators and teachers all over the world are being introduced to one another through its columns, and by this contact are gaining new ideas which help them to keep pace with educational progress.

Fathers and mothers are sharing their experiences through the Parent Column, and receiving valuable hints in regard to the training of their children.

EDUCATIONAL PAGE

Published Every Tuesday and Friday

STUDENTS of every type are gathering from this page material which they are using to advantage in debates, classes in journalism, and other departments of school work.

Average men and women for whom the doors of school or college are closed, find that through its columns they can continue their own educational development. *Read this page yourself and gain a liberal education.*

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Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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One month..... 75c (3s. 1d.) | Three months..... $2.25 (9s. 3d.)
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THE HOME FORUM

Summer Holidays

MOST people take progress for granted, but a few deny it altogether. This difference of opinion is caused by the different things that the two parties take into consideration. Anyone can see that there are more automobiles in the world, for example, with every succeeding year; and, if you happen to think that automobiles are on the whole a good thing, then you may cite their steady increase as evidence of progress. But if, on the other hand, you have doubts about the beneficence of automobiles, then you will not be quite so sure, perhaps, that the world is improving. For my own part, I have abandoned hope of ever deciding this vexed question, and I let the learned and disputatious rage over it as they will. All that I am sure about concerning it is that, however the case may stand with other things, holidays are deteriorating.

The holidays of the present are not like those that even I, still somewhat short of my threescore and ten, can vividly remember, being neither so joyous, so free from responsibility, nor so long. In recent years my vacation time has been so invaded and domineered by work that I might almost as well have stayed at home—as many of my friends actually do. There was no work at all in the summer holidays of old. Since I began going away for the summers there has sprung up a flourishing trade, business, or profession which consists of nothing in the world but battening upon the "summer people," so that one must now take with him into the wilderness all the commercial shrewdness he has acquired in the factory, in the bank, or on the Board of Trade. And then there is the matter of length. No sooner have I dug the last hook and the final missing shoe out of my trunk nowadays than it is time to throw them in again and start for home. In the old but unforgotten years one never burdened himself with books at all in the summer, nor yet with shoes. Trunks and the packing of them, trains and the catching of them, duties, responsibilities, cares, were things one has vaguely heard about and let others attend to. A summer vacation lasted then about five years, as I calculate it on my present measure for time, and it always contained certain weeks at the beginning of August when time stood still or ceased to exist. Between the last of June's roses and the first touch of color in the swamp maples a diminutive æon went by, so so that one looked back in September to the child one had been in June with a certain amused commiseration. For all these reasons, when I try to convince myself that the world is improving, I do not think about holidays. It seems better to concentrate upon automobiles.

A summer vacation was divided, like so many other excellent things, into three parts: going away, being there, and return. Perhaps the best of these was the going away, not only because its joys were anticipatory and all prismatic with the morning hues of expectation, but because they lasted longest. If it had been determined, in that high court of final appeal from which all the weightiest decisions were handed down in those days, that one's summer holidays were to begin on the first of July, then one began to prepare for them not later than the first of April, laying aside for packing the bats and balls that would be needed, the bits of string, the clubs, the marbles, the old shoes, the torn straw hats and all the other necessary paraphernalia. But chiefly one prepared oneself in an emotional way. One endured the last two or three months of school with an equanimity, or at least a Stoic calm, which aroused ill-founded hopes for one's intellectual future, the reason for this apparent change of attitude being merely that one was drawing heavily upon the funds of expectation. How triumphantly the daily bit of paper was torn every night from the calendar and thrown into the wastebasket, and how eagerly the intervening days were counted again and again! Parents and teachers did not seem to share this excitement; perhaps they did not even suspect it, and at any rate they went on with their humdrum tasks as though they actually thought the nine months of work were the chief business of the year and not the three months of play! Such a belief on their part, odd as it might seem, was not incredible because they were known to entertain other notions almost equally preposterous. Strange and unaccountable people were teachers and parents, people who might think almost anything; and so the boy did not take them completely into his confidence but went on dreaming of his holidays while they fondly supposed he was buckling to this tasks. Memorial Day came with its songs and lilac blossoms, then the last day of school with its laconic farewells, and finally, the day—or, more accurately, the DAY. If one did not shout a'oud when that day dawned it was because one clenched his teeth, and if one did not dance it was only because he had more practical things to do in the way of packing balls and bats and old shoes and bits of string. The journey by train or steamer was so entirely composed of ecstasy that it has left few records in recollection, but at last one arrived, one was there!

Being there was a dream come true. No sooner had the train that brought one rounded the bend than time lost its clutch and fell away, the hours lengthened, the days became vast rooms filled with leisure and contentment and peace. Ah, to lie on the ground under a gray old oak and watch the fleets of summer cloud floating from branch to branch, to sit beneath the birches high above the lake and see distant sails twinkling far out in the sunset across the wrinkled water, to stand for an hour at dawn deep down in the ravine waving with maidenhair and listen to the "holy! holy!" of the hermit thrush, to have no duties, never to think of books, to weave endless tapestries of hope and dream against the mysterious future—what sober and serious and mature person will dare to tell us that this was not a solid delight or that we exaggerate its charm in the retrospect? We arrived in time for the wild strawberries and we stayed until early apples were ripe—or ripe enough, at any rate, to suit our not too exigent taste. No sooner were the strawberries gone than haymaking would come on, with all its joy of tumbling in the windrows and alluring odors of leveled grass. Haystacks grew as by magic under the elms of the barnyards, the corn overtopped our heads, daisies went slowly away and were followed by the innumerable companies of the goldenrod, fields that had been green at our coming were tanned by the heats of August, almost all the birds ceased to sing, yet we did not heed the unerring clock of the year and we gave no thought to time. We rested upon the benign season as a cloud rests on the air, as trustfully, as buoyantly, and with as little thought. Games on land and water, wandering at will through woods and fields, aimless dreams of past and future in which our own personal prowess commonly played the leading rôle—these occupations came to seem normal and all such distant matters as school and work a mere interruption. And when at last the cardinal flower flamed in the swamp and the fringed gentian showed its tight cerulean buds along the wood's edge, we could scarcely believe that the time had come for us to depart.

This realization, when it was finally borne in upon us, was not by any means a disagreeable one, for although it meant saying farewell to many friendly places and things it meant also that we should return to others quite as friendly. The names and faces of our schoolmates came back to us with unexpected charm. Even for teachers, we saw, there was after all something to be said. Books, studies, school routine—ah well, we had endured them before and no doubt we could do so again.

And so back we came, rejoicing. The delight of returning, almost as keen as that of going away, was in the many small surprises it brought us. Three months had been to us a very long time, so that it really should not have amazed us to see what alteration they had wrought in the stature of our playfellows, in their words and manner and in their very faces. Each had developed some new characteristic for which we could not account. New games had been discovered and new hobbies found. Not only this, but the very look of home had changed. There were flowers in the garden that we did not recognize, and the grass had grown to enormous heights between the cracks of the sidewalk. Domestic animals knew us better than we knew them, and we were slightly abashed before the advances of the household cat. All this sense of strangeness, of course, soon wore away, for in those years we could adjust ourselves to anything. Yes, even to school and teachers and books. There was a certain zest in coming back even to those old familiars, in which we had seen so little charm three months before. Our summer holidays were over, but at least we could remember them. Some of us can remember them even now.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by

MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.....75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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The Saw Mill. From a Woodcut by Adrian Allison.

The Mosaics of Madeba

Madeba belonged to Reuben, who owned the land from "Aroer, that is upon the bank of the river Arnon, and the city that is in the midst of the river, and all the plain of Madeba unto Dibon"; but in the time of Herod it was known as the "city of the Nabatæans." It was always a prosperous place, and never more so than under the rule of the Kings of Nabatæa, who seem to have wished to make another centre of their dominions farther north, yet not so far as Damascus. . . .

The chief interest centres in the remarkable mosaic map that was only discovered quite recently; what remains of it is on the floor of the Greek church. . . . When you enter the Greek church you see portions of the floor covered by boards, which are removed if you wish to inspect the precious fragment. You see before you part of a map of Palestine, in which the most interesting portion is now the well-known map of Jerusalem. It shows the Holy City as it was in the days of Justinian, early in the sixth century. It is Ælia Capitolina, with its walls and gates and a street of columns cutting right through from west to east. The principal buildings are here shown, the most interesting being the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, quite recognizable with its triple doors and its dome.

The stones are not artificially coloured, they are evidently taken from the neighboring mountains; the walls and buildings are light in colour, the thick outline is black, brown or violet. The names are written in Greek. . . .

The curious part of these pavements [in Madeba] is that they all appear to be in situ, but built over with cottages, or left on the floors of outhouses, where they are covered with hay and chaff and dust. The owner will produce water and a brush and clean his pavement, or part of it, so that it can be inspected; he will probably stand there surrounded by the females of his family, each armed with a brush or a pail of water, intensely amused at the curiosity of the stranger within their gates. One pavement that made a great impression on me was on the floor of a barn; flowers and fruit and animals were represented in a most decorative manner, and in each corner was a human head.

Madeba calls for more than a flying visit; among the hovels and the waste places all sorts of interesting things may be found by those who have the time and the understanding to appreciate them. Ruined vaults with round barrel roofs, fragments of lintel stones, of pillars and sculptured capitals, old tanks to hold water, relics of a vanished people. The country around is very pleasant, and there are many places of interest near by. Dibon, Heshbon, Arak-el-Emir—to name only a few—are all worth a visit. The latter is, of course, one of the most interesting ruins in all the country, and one of the few that show the Greek influence in the architecture and decoration.

Arak-el-Emir—the Cliff of the Prince—was built in 176 B. C. by a priest named Hyrcanus, of the family of the High Priest who was ruler in Jerusalem. . . . He built a wonderful white castle by a rock, and in the rock he excavated another palace, the whole place being elaborately protected by strong walls. He called his place Tyre, and he lived in it for seven years, retiring into his rock when danger threatened. Among other curiosities to be seen here is a sloping ramp, cut in the rock and leading from one floor to another; up and down this passage the horses were led to their stable, in which there are still more than a hundred mangers, each separated by a stone partition, and each with a stone ring for a halter.

Hyrcanus decorated his palace with enormous carved lions, fragments of which still remain; he had a court-yard in which fountains played, and there were gardens surrounded by a deep moat full of water. . . .

Madeba was always a great centre of Christianity and the seat of a bishopric; like all the other cities, it fell into ruin after Rome fell, and it was only re-inhabited in 1881, when two thousand Christians from Kerak were allowed to settle here. It is probable that there were a certain number of squatters, as the population is not entirely, though it is principally, Christian. The newcomers settled at first in the caves that abound in the neighborhood, but gradually a new town was built and churches were endowed.—MRS. STEUART ERSKINE, in "The Vanished Cities of Arabia."

Storm Wind

Pause a while,
Oh wind, in your motion
That with lightning speed
I may sketch
The upflung boughs
Of the great oak yonder;
The vivid curve
Of the grass at my feet
The storm-tossed masses of clouds
That wander
The oncoming night to greet.

Pause,
That with rapid line I may draw you,
The essence of motion
Caught in my net,
That with chains of fancy sweet
I may hold you—
A captive that wanders yet.

M. A. BEEKEN.

IT IS only of recent years that the workaday world of industry has attracted the attention of artists, particularly those interested in graphic art. Both etching and lithography have been employed in translating these busy, picturesque scenes to paper—the interiors of large factories, with halls traversed by a complexity of gear and filled with steam and the diffused light from big windows—effects which are perhaps better reserved for the two techniques just referred to. But a third medium, that of woodcut, also can prove efficient in grappling with kindred subjects as our reproduction of Mr. Adrian Allison's "Saw Mill" demonstrates.

The artist has apparently been less attracted by the human element than by the possibilities presented to him in the piles of boards and beams which fill the workshop. His men are not very interesting nor do they play a prominent part in the impression produced by the print; still they serve to give a feeling of activity.

On the other hand, he has a very open eye for the pictorial qualities of the shed, and the various kinds and shapes of timber which it contains. Their vertical and horizontal lines, and the projecting ends of boards and rafters above, all held in white or light graded tones, form an effective setting, or frame, round the dark center of the shed, into which the openings at the back allow gay daylight to enter. Altogether an animated scene of contrasts, such as are dear to the makers of woodcuts.

Morning on the Prairie in Pioneer Days

Thus easily on this quiet summer morning did nature spread her lavish wealth, open her perfumed gardens, wild, untilled, untouched of man—flowers of plum and crab and thorn, in cloud-like masses, for rods and miles—to greet all sympathetic spirits of the prairie or the sky; perchance to reach the hearts of men! What a spectacle! the billowy drift of bloom, now snowy white, now touched with every softest tint of cherry-red, a pearly splendor, ethereal odors wafted far! . . .

Approach at first did but emphasize the beauty of the scene; the trees enlarged, took individual form, the colors brightened; but soon a strange rhythmic chatter reached the ear, was it the sound of rippling, tinkling water from many hidden, rocky streams? Quick movement came to view; not flowers now, but a world of flashing wings, as if all the tiny flying things . . . had taken full possession of that grove. They had! All the red-starts, vireos, wrens, thistle-birds, kinglets, warblers—lords and tenantry—catchers of flies, gray and yellow and orange and green, scarlet and black, all the minor dignitaries of the shining empire of the air; diving and dipping, falling and flitting, now on paths unseen, quick through the snowy billows of bloom, nor less threading the tangled branches of the thorn. . . .

About the bridge, the scene was full of birds, each speeding on errand of its own—whirling, darting, hovering, resting, netting the upper air with shining sails, evidently in no whit disturbed by the presence of human watchers—swallows, thrushes, blackbirds, creepers, waders, swimmers, fishers, tilters, the very paradise of birds; but oh a cottonwood tree, a nesting duck sat still, beside a robin!

Nor was this all; within ten yards of the bridge-rail on which they leaned, his web-feet awkwardly clasping a naked branch of the same tree in which the duck was nesting, rested her mate, attendant! not only the most beautiful duck that ever flew, but surely one of the most brilliantly beautiful objects that nature ever brought to view in this wondrous world!

The sunlight, filtered through a fruiting, but not yet enfoliaged elm hard by, came drifting down in glistening shafts, as if it were intended not to dazzle the beholder, but rather to illuminate the jewelled brilliancy of one special object—that one waiting bird; for, from flowing amethystine crest to the very tip of the last fringing caudal feather, from scarlet beak to steely wing, everything about the upper surface of that creature was spread with soft metallic sheen, so that as the sunlight came and went, the lovely plumage not only displayed all shades of richest coloration, green and purple, and violet and indigo and orange, with added chestnut, black and white, but yielded up each individual tint glorified by the peculiar splendor of the polished metal, silver and steel and bronze and gold, such as no description may attempt, no painter's gifted brush reveal!—From "In Cabins and Sod House," by THOMAS HUSTON MACBRIDE.

Whose Garden?

When I work in my garden I soon hear him coming,
Earnest old Bumblebee, hastening and humming!

He buzzes indignant and circles around me,
As if in a criminal act he had found me!

"My garden! *My* garden!" In deep bass he rumbles,
As into a speechless young blossom he tumbles!

"My garden, my garden," I answer—not jesting,
Yet weakly, as if my own truth I were testing.

Then out from that blossom he bustles, still booming,
"*My* garden! *MY* garden!" And off he goes zooming.

And though mine all the labor, still gaping I wonder
Who, then, is right, as I hark his far thunder!

Whose garden? *Whose* garden? The answer must rest,
I suppose, upon which one enjoys it the best!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

Dates

We grow to the sound of the wind
Playing his flutes in our hair,

Palm tree daughters,
Brown flesh Bedouin,
Fed with light
By our gold father;

We are loved of the free-tented,
The sons of space, the hall-forgetters,
The wide handed, the bright-sworded
Masters of horses.

Who has rested in the shade of our palms
Shall hear us murmur ever above his sleep.

—From "The Thousand and One Nights" (Thirteenth Century). Trans. by E. POWYS MATHEWS.

Franz's Far Horizon

Mrs. Corey leaned out of the front window and watered the five dusty geraniums that grew in the window box just over the street, then her gaze wandered to the next doorway, to the chair at the top of the long flight of dingy stone steps where Franz sat and gazed at the warehouse across the opposite vacant lot. And, as happened every time she saw him there, a puzzled frown furrowed the surface of Mrs. Corey's placidity. If Franz had merely gazed idly across the street, there would not have been anything to pique Mrs. Corey. But in his gaze there was a raptness, an intensity of pleasure that was beyond her comprehension.

The secret, if it could be called that, lay not in the photographic outline of the view, but in Franz himself. As another man might take his seat on some lofty promontory, and rest his eyes on illimitable stretches of blue, restless ocean, so Franz took his seat, every afternoon of the summer, on the top of the long flight of steps that climbed up from the street and gazed across the quiet thoroughfare to the sheer, brick cliff of the Eastern Storage Warehouse.

There was a tree at the edge of the sidewalk in front of the house, a giant horse chestnut that rose out of a narrow circle of soil, hemmed in by the hard artificiality of concrete surface. And, where another man might find his satisfaction in the sight of a tree springing out of a surrounding carpet of turf, Franz found a deep, abiding satisfaction in the sight of this tree and its surroundings. There was for him something profoundly moving in the strong evidence of bough and leaf that, underneath the rocklike crust of pavement, there lay soil as sustaining and strengthening as ever lay beneath the rich upholstery of grass and clover. The tree was to Franz the link with nature; indeed, it was to him the manifestation of nature, hidden deep under the hard layer of artificial building, but, nevertheless, unquestionably present, sufficient and satisfactory.

With his ear attuned to the cool rustle of leaves, Franz rested his eyes on the towering precipice of the storage warehouse, and saw there as much of beauty as another might have found in a vista that rolled magnificently back to a far splendor of horizon. His faded blue eyes rested on the red brick of the wall, gleamed with complete and undisturbed contentment. There were lights and shades in the brick wall that his eyes found perpetually, enchantingly changeful. Whatever the quality of the light that touched it, the masonry held something of fresh delight and beauty for him. That wall was his far horizon, and, whatever appeared against it, became framed in beauty. As Mrs. Corey watched, watering-can in hand, a flight of pigeons, blue-gray against the red of the wall, fluttered upward from the vacant lot and something warm fluttered upward with them from Franz's eyes. A bright yellow truck, with "The People's Furniture Store" in black letters across its side, drove down the street, a bright line of color against the background of the warehouse, and Franz followed it out of sight, contentedly.

Mrs. Corey sighed resignedly as she withdrew from the window. "It's beyond me what anyone sees in a bare brick wall." She gave the geraniums a last, lingering look, and carried the brightness of their blooming back into the dim interior of the house.

Choose the Real!

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DICTIONARY defines "reality" as that which has actual being or existence, in distinction from mere appearance; that which is not imagination, fiction, or pretense.

The Bible reveals the facts of real being, namely, that God and His creation, including man, are good, spiritual, and eternal. Many statements and practical experiences presenting the perfection of God and the real man are given in the Bible. The Apostle John said: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

There is much need of purification. From what? Surely, the real man, God's child, needs no purification. Throughout the Bible, mankind is commanded to know and to obey only one God, divine Life, Truth, and Love; and God's promise to men is that through obedience to Him all may realize health, joy, peace, supply, and all good, including eternal life.

If one desires to choose the good or real, he should be familiar enough with the real to detect and to reject its counterfeit. It is helpful to remember that "counterfeit" is defined, in part, as "that which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive by passing the false for the true." Is not the erroneous belief of life and intelligence apart from God, good, expressed in sin, disease, and death, the counterfeit from which humanity needs purification? Are sin, disease, and death good? Do they express the real nature of God and man? No! Any suggestion which presents God and man as less than perfect is a counterfeit, to be seen as such, and then rejected.

The Apostle Paul said, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Christian Science meets a great need of humanity by showing how rightly to divide "the word of truth," how to distinguish between true ideas and the counterfeit beliefs of sin, disease, and death. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 252), regarding the correct classification of thoughts: "Right thoughts are reality and power; wrong thoughts are unreality and powerless, possessing the nature of dreams. Good thoughts are potent; evil thoughts are impotent, and they should appear thus. Continuing this category, we learn that sick thoughts are unreality and weakness; while healthy thoughts are reality and strength. My proof of these novel propositions is demonstration, whereby any man can satisfy himself of their verity."

God, divine Mind, is the only source of real thoughts, and God's thoughts are reflected by man. Christ Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me."

Among the mental qualities which make possible the understanding and fulfillment of God's will are receptive attention and willingness to obey. A soldier cannot obey his superior officer unless he is sufficiently attentive to orders to receive and to follow them. Neither can the spiritual ideas which are expressed in health and purity be received unless one is sufficiently attentive to receive them. The following definition is given by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581): "ANGELS. God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

The Bible abounds with records of healings brought about by the choosing of good thoughts, which counteract false suggestions. Through prayer, Moses healed Miriam of leprosy; Elisha raised the Shunammite's son and healed Naaman of leprosy. Christ Jesus, the Wayshower, healed all manner of disease, and overcame death for others and for himself. Following the Master's teachings, Paul was enabled to prevent any ill effect from the viper's sting, and healed the man who had been crippled from birth. Peter healed Æneas of palsy and raised Dorcas from death. The healings of many in this generation through reading the Christian Science textbook are recorded in the last chapter of Science and Health, and also in the last chapter of "Miscellaneous Writings." Added to these are the many testimonies of healing through Christian Science published in every issue of *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel*.

Each of these healings shows that proportionately as one understands God and the real man one is enabled to detect, reject, and destroy the erroneous suggestions of sin, disease, and death. One cannot think both good and evil thoughts at the same time. Why not choose true thoughts of love, patience, hope, intelligence, and justice, thoughts which are manifested in purity, health, and harmony? Mrs. Eddy says on pages 480 and 481 of Science and Health: "If sin, sickness, and death were understood as nothingness, they would disappear. As vapor melts before the sun, so evil would vanish before the reality of good. One must hide the other. How important, then, to choose good as the reality!"

Madame's Omelette

Madame Poulard herself would find time for one of her choicest smiles, although this was the great moment of the working of the miracle. She was about to begin to cook the omelette.

The head-cook was beating the eggs in a great yellow bowl. Madame had already taken her stand at the yawning Louis XV fireplace; she was beginning, gently, to balance the huge casserole over the glowing logs. And all the pilgrims were standing about, watching the process. Now, the group circling about the great fireplace was scarcely ever the same. The pilgrims presented a different face and garb day after day—but in point of hunger they were as one man; they were each and all as unvaryingly hungry as only tourists could be, who, clamouring for food, have the smell of it in their nostrils. . . .

"Mais si, monsieur, in this pan I can cook an omelette large enough for you all—you will see. Ah, madame, you are off, already? Célestine! Madame's bill, in the desk yonder. And you, monsieur, you too leave us?" . . .

These, and a hundred other answers and questions and orders, were uttered in a fluted voice or in a tone of sharp command by the miracle-worker, as the pan was kept gently turning, and the eggs were poured in at just the right moment—not one of the poses of head and wrist being forgotten.

Madame Poulard, like all clever women who are also pretty, had two voices: one was dedicated solely to the working of her charms; this one was soft, melodious, caressing, the voice of a dove when cooing; the other, used for strictly business purposes, was set in the quick, metallic staccato tones proper for such occasions.

The dove's voice was trolling its sweetness, as she went on—

"Eggs, monsieur? How many I use? Ah, it is in the season that counting the dozens becomes difficult—seventy dozen I used, one day last year!"

"Seventy dozen!" the pilgrim-chorus ejaculated, their eyes growing the wider as their lips moistened. For behold, the eggs were now cooked to a turn; the long-handled pan was being lifted with the effortless skill of long practice, the omelette was rolled out at just the right instant of consistency, and was being as quickly turned into its great flat dish.

There was a scurrying and scampering up the wide steps to the dining-room, and a hasty settling into the long rows of chairs. Presently madame herself would appear, bearing the huge dish. And the omelette—the omelette, unlike the pilgrims, would be found to be always the same—melting, juicy, luscious, and above all hot!—ANNA BOWMAN DODD, in "In and Out of Three Normandy Inns."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS STILL CLIMBING TO HIGHER LEVEL

Steel Common at New High —Utilities and Coppers Are in Demand

NEW YORK (AP)—High call money rates showed up trading in today's stock market, but failed to check the resumption of the upward price movement. A sprinkling of issues lost ground in a mid-day selling movement, but the main price tendency was up, with the public utilities and high-priced specialties in the vanguard of the advance.

Heavy calling of loans sent the call-money rate from 10 to 12 per cent, with indications that the rate would work higher before the month-end stringency was over. Time money rates held firm, with 9 per cent asked for the shorter maturities.

Inasmuch as no change was made in the Bank of England discount rate today, Wall Street is not looking for any change in the New York call rate. Business and trade news continue favorable, with excellent current earnings statement providing the particular background for the advance in many issues.

Steel at New High

Detroit Edison was the spectacular feature in today's market, soaring 27 points to a new high record at 360. Auburn Auto and Buffalo & Susquehanna all ran up more than 8 points to new high records, while General Electric touched a new top at 384½, up 7. Westinghouse Electric, Gillette Safety Razor and General Public Service also reached new peak prices.

U. S. Steel common, which earned more than $11 a share in the first half of the year, crossed 211 to a new high, sold down to 209¾ and then rebounded above 210. Marmon Motor, Standard Gas & Electric, Atchison, St. Joseph Lead, Brooklyn Union Gas, and Timken Roller Bearing all sold 4 to 5 points higher.

Pacific Telephone fell back 5 points, Allis-Chalmers, 4, Industrial Rayon 3, and New York Central, Lackawanna, Wright Aero and American & Foreign Power 2 points or more.

Reports of a brisk foreign demand for copper brought fresh buying into the copper shares in which the public is reported to be heavily committed.

Twelve per cent call money was accompanied by a new rush for buying orders which boosted U. S. Steel well above 212, and into new high ground. Columbian Carbon rose 8 points, Gillette Safety Razor 7, and Westinghouse Electric preferred 5½.

The close was strong. Sales approximated 3,200,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, sterling cables unchanged at $4.85½.

Convertibles Again Lead

Advances by a few convertibles, which were pushed up with stocks, afforded the only feature in the early trading on today's dull bond market. Time money was unchanged at 8¾ to 9 per cent for the maturities up to 90 days, and inquiry for standard investment obligations was withheld.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 5s, prominent in the stock privilege group this week, made another advance to a new peak at 118. With them 16 new high ground were La Itaro Nitrate 6s, while American Telephone 4½s rose to 190, or within a point of their top price. International Telephone 4½s also advanced.

New York traction issues again proved prominent, Interborough Rapid Transit obligations led the rise, moving ahead one to two points.

Among the industrials General Steel Casting 5½s, for the third successive day, were outstanding favorites, making another new top. Trading in rail and utility mortgages was virtually at a standstill.

United States Government issues, where help had fairly firm in the face of the rising money rates, maintained their steadiness, although trading was thin. Foreign bonds attracted little or no attention.

WHEAT LOWER IN EARLY TRADING

CHICAGO (AP)—Influenced by settlement of Argentine strike troubles and by prospective larger exports from Argentina, wheat prices here averaged lower early today. Forecasts of showers over most of the corn belt tended to ease the corn market down also.

Starting at ⅛c off to ⅛c up, wheat later showed setbacks all around. Corn opened at 1 cent decline to ⅛c advance, and afterward kept near to the initial range. Oats were relatively firm. Provisions inclined upward.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Sept. 1.46⅝@1.47½, Dec. 1.54½@1.55¾. Corn—Sept. 1.06¼@1.06⅜, Dec. 1.03¾@1.04, March 1.05⅞@1.06⅛. Oats—Sept. .52¾@.53⅛, Dec. .56⅝@.57⅜, March .60.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅝ to 1½c above yesterday's finish, corn at ⅝c net decline to ⅛c advance, oats ⅛c off to ¼@⅝c gain, and provisions varying from 2c setback to a rise of a shade.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with a week and a year ago.

	Aug. 1	July 25	Yr. Ago
Wheat 2 red	1.58¾	$1.50	$1.53¼
Corn 2 yellow	1.22⅝	1.17¾	1.27⅝
Flour	8.00	8.35	6.80
Oats 2 white	.65¼	.62½	.61½
Beef, family	29.25	20.25	28.00
Pork	32.00	32.00	32.50
Lard	12.80	12.60	12.75
Cotton, mid. Up	19.20	18.60	19.90
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.20
Iron	20.25	22.26	20.25
Steel bill Pitts	36.00	36.00	33.00
Copper	.18	.18	14.75
Tin	47.25	.47376	.48.3125
Rubber	.21	.21	.1910
Sugar	.0550	.0550	.0550
Lead	6.75	6.75	6.20
Printcloth	.05⅜	.05⅜	—

COLLINS & AIKMAN GAINS

Collins & Aikman Corp. reports for the quarter ended May 31, 1929, net of $329,416 after interest, depreciation, taxes and after write-off of $213,101 for inventories to market as of May 31. (Since May 31 market values have increased.) This is equivalent after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred to 24 cents a share on 591,833 no-par shares of common, compared with $94,520 a year before, equal to 80 cents a share on 117,600 shares of preferred.

HERSHEY CHOCOLATE EARNINGS

Hershey Chocolate Co.'s June quarter net is equal after preferred dividends and participating provisions of convertible preferred to $2.12 a share on 650,000 common shares, compared with $2.57 in the preceding quarter and $1.39 in the June quarter of 1928. Six months' net equals $4.69 on common, compared with $2.91 a year before.

ATLANTIC, GULF'S BIG GAIN

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies' five months' net of $1,765,289 is equal after preferred dividends to $7.41 a share on 199,512 common shares, compared with $702,379, or $2.08, in the 1928 period. Report for May showed net income of $109,188 after depreciation, taxes and charges, contrasted with a deficit of $29,571 in May 1928.

NEW ENGLAND POWER

New England Power Association and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1929, net earnings after interest, taxes, amortization and minorities interest in earnings of subsidiaries, but before depreciation, of $10,634,254, compared with $9,410,003 for the corresponding period of 1927-28.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 1	Last July 31
54⅞	28¾	..	Abitibi	1800	50⅛	50	50¼	50¾
88⅝	73	6	Abitibi pf	100	87	87	87	86
750	280	6	Adams Ex	300	621⅛	621	621½	620
95	84½	5	Adams Ex pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
35⅝	27⅜	2	Adams Mill	600	30⅝	30¼	30¼	30¾
184⅝	27	..	Adv-Rumely	300	24	24	24	24½
119	40½	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	50	50	50	51
4⅞	1⅝	..	Ahumada	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
181⅜	93¼	2	Air Reduc	1800	177⅜	175	175	174⅞
43⅞	27¼	2f	Airway El	2200	40⅞	39¾	40½	39⅝
244⅛	166	7	Allis-Chal	800	277½	275	277½	279
11⅛	5	..	Amal Lea	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
22⅝	10⅛	..	Am Ag Ch	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞
48⅜	32⅛	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	48⅛	47½	47½	47¾
148⅞	110	2f	Am Bk Note	100	141	141	141	140¾
20½	14½	..	Am Beet S	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
60¼	46	..	Am Beet S pf	100	54½	50¼	50¼	50¼
73¼	40½	..	Am Bosch	800	62⅜	61½	62	62¼
62	45	1.60	Am Brake	400	57⅞	57½	57½	57⅝
34⅜	13⅛	..	Am Br Bov	2500	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	31⅝
104	49⅜	..	Am Br If pf	40	85⅜	85½	85⅜	88
169	107⅜	3f	Am Can	1900	165⅜	161½	164¼	162¾
106⅞	92	..	Am Car & F	1600	102¾	100½	100⅝	100¾
69⅝	46⅝	2	Am Chicle	200	66⅝	62	65	65
49¾	28	2f	Am Com Alc	3400	48⅝	47⅜	48	47⅜
47⅝	23⅜	2	Am En Tel	200	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜
93½	82¾	..	Am Europe	100	92½	91⅝	92½	92
159⅜	75¼	..	Am & F P	26700	139	136	136¼	138½
103	88	7	Am & F P2pf	200	96	95⅝	96	96
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	500	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	..
42	25½	..	Am Hide pf	500	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛
48⅜	28	2f	Am Ice	6100	48	46½	47⅜	46½
74⅝	52⅜	2f	Am Int Corp	6100	74⅝	73¼	74	74⅜
85⅜	43⅛	..	Am La C	4500	131⅞	128	129⅝	128
156	102⅝	8	Am Loco	5200	66½	63	66½	62½
51⅜	20	2	Am Metal	500	42	42	42	42
125	113⅝	6	Am Met 6%	400	120	120	120	..
90⅜	65	7	Am Nat G pf	400	67	66¾	67	68½
158⅜	81½	1f	Am Pw&Lt	2300	154⅛	150⅜	150⅜	152
100	98⅜	6	Am P&L 6	200	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	100
80	70	3	Am P&L pfA	500	73⅜	73¼	73½	73½
84⅜	7	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80½	80	80	..
54⅝	40¼	1½	Am Radiat	7600	49½	48	48¾	49
64⅝	46⅜	..	Am Repub	200	42⅜	41	41½	41⅝
148⅜	93¼	2	Am Roll Mill	2200	125½	122¾	123⅝	125¼
134⅝	106½	2f	Am Seating	200	34	33⅞	34	34
41⅞	22½	3	Am Ship	200	35⅝	35	35⅝	34⅛
7	3⅝	..	Am Smelt	17000	113	111⅜	113	110⅜
124⅜	92¼	4	Am Ship Bld	100	100	100	100	100
94⅝	81½	8	Am Smelt pf	100	83¼	82¾	83¼	84½
158	130	7	Am Sm&R pf	200	147	147	147	147
58¾	49⅝	..	Am Stl Fnd	4200	66¾	64¼	65½	65⅜
264½	166	7	Am Stl F pf	70	110½	110½	110½	112
11⅜	5	..	Am Stores	600	66¾	66	66	66¼
94⅜	21⅜	..	Am Sugar	1400	83¾	83	83¾	82⅝
111	104⅜	7	Am Sug pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
22⅝	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	300	27	27	27	..
286	192½	7	Am Tel&T	12600	280	267½	280	267½
112	104⅝	7	Am Type pf	10	108½	108½	108½	107½
148⅛	87⅞	1f	Am Wat W	2800	136¾	134	135	135
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	200	100	100	100	..
27⅝	16⅛	..	Am Wool	1200	18¾	18	18¾	18¾
55⅜	39½	..	Am Wool pf	100	42⅜	41¾	41¾	42
16⅛	9¼	..	Am Writ et	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
49¼	22⅜	..	Am Zinc	100	23⅜	23½	23⅝	24½
11¼	9⅛	..	Am Zinc pf	200	93	92	92	94⅞
10⅛	5⅜	..	Anac Wire	200	67⅛	67	67⅛	66½
86⅛	62¾	3	Anaconda	72200	117⅛	115¾	117¼	115
140	99	7	Anchor Cap	500	50	50	50	50
62⅜	43	2.10	Anchor Cap pf	10800	52⅜	51½	52⅜	51¾
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Corp	700	32⅜	30½	32⅜	30½
29⅞	29	2	Arch Dan	100	29	29	29	29
95	85	7	Armour D pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85½
54⅜	27⅝	..	Armour I A	100	50	50	50	51
118	106⅜	6f	Allegh pf rtc	100	83¼	82¾	83¼	84½
45⅝	42½	5½	Allegh xw	100	44½	44	44	44½
346⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	2700	321½	311	318	311½
264½	166	7	Allis-Chal	800	277½	275	277½	279
11⅛	5	..	Amal Lea	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
22⅝	10⅛	..	Am Ag Ch	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞
48⅜	32⅛	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	48⅛	47½	47½	47¾
148⅞	110	2f	Am Bk Note	100	141	141	141	140¾
20½	14½	..	Am Beet S	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
60¼	46	..	Am Beet S pf	100	54½	50¼	50¼	50¼
73¼	40½	..	Am Bosch	800	62⅜	61½	62	62¼
62	45	1.60	Am Brake	400	57⅞	57½	57½	57⅝
34⅜	13⅛	..	Am Br Bov	2500	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	31⅝
104	49⅜	..	Am Br If pf	40	85⅜	85½	85⅜	88
169	107⅜	3f	Am Can	1900	165⅜	161½	164¼	162¾
106⅞	92	..	Am Car & F	1600	102¾	100½	100⅝	100¾
69⅝	46⅝	2	Am Chicle	200	66⅝	62	65	65
49¾	28	2f	Am Com Alc	3400	48⅝	47⅜	48	47⅜
47⅝	23⅜	2	Am En Tel	200	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜
93½	82¾	..	Am Europe	100	92½	91⅝	92½	92
159⅜	75¼	..	Am & F P	26700	139	136	136¼	138½
103	88	7	Am & F P2pf	200	96	95⅝	96	96
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	500	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	..
42	25½	..	Am Hide pf	500	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛
48⅜	28	2f	Am Ice	6100	48	46½	47⅜	46½
74⅝	52⅜	2f	Am Int Corp	6100	74⅝	73¼	74	74⅜
85⅜	43⅛	..	Am La C	4500	131⅞	128	129⅝	128
156	102⅝	8	Am Loco	5200	66½	63	66½	62½
51⅜	20	2	Am Metal	500	42	42	42	42
125	113⅝	6	Am Met 6%	400	120	120	120	..
90⅜	65	7	Am Nat G pf	400	67	66¾	67	68½
158⅜	81½	1f	Am Pw&Lt	2300	154⅛	150⅜	150⅜	152
100	98⅜	6	Am P&L 6	200	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	100
80	70	3	Am P&L pfA	500	73⅜	73¼	73½	73½
84⅜	7	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80½	80	80	..
54⅝	40¼	1½	Am Radiat	7600	49½	48	48¾	49
64⅝	46⅜	..	Am Repub	200	42⅜	41	41½	41⅝
148⅜	93¼	2	Am Roll Mill	2200	125½	122¾	123⅝	125¼
134⅝	106½	2f	Am Seating	200	34	33⅞	34	34
41⅞	22½	3	Am Ship	200	35⅜	35	35⅜	34⅛
7	3⅝	..	Am Smelt	17000	113	111⅜	113	110⅜
124⅜	92¼	4	Am Ship Bld	100	100	100	100	100
94⅝	81½	8	Am Smelt pf	100	83¼	82¾	83¼	84½
158	130	7	Am Sm&R pf	200	147	147	147	147
58¾	49⅝	..	Am Stl Fnd	4200	66¾	64¼	65½	65⅜
264½	166	7	Am Stl F pf	70	110½	110½	110½	112
11⅜	5	..	Am Stores	600	66¾	66	66	66¼
94⅜	21⅜	..	Am Sugar	1400	83¾	83	83¾	82⅝
111	104⅜	7	Am Sug pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
22⅝	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	300	27	27	27	..
286	192½	7	Am Tel&T	12600	280	267½	280	267½
112	104⅝	7	Am Type pf	10	108½	108½	108½	107½
148⅛	87⅞	1f	Am Wat W	2800	136¾	134	135	135
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	200	100	100	100	..
27⅝	16⅛	..	Am Wool	1200	18¾	18	18¾	18¾
55⅜	39½	..	Am Wool pf	100	42⅜	41¾	41¾	42
16⅛	9¼	..	Am Writ et	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
49¼	22⅜	..	Am Zinc	100	23⅜	23½	23⅝	24½
11¼	9⅛	..	Am Zinc pf	200	93	92	92	94⅞
10⅛	5⅜	..	Anac Wire	200	67⅛	67	67⅛	66½
86⅛	62¾	3	Anaconda	72200	117⅛	115¾	117¼	115
140	99	7	Anchor Cap	500	50	50	50	50
62⅜	43	2.10	Anchor Cap pf	10800	52⅜	51½	52⅜	51¾
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Corp	700	32⅜	30½	32⅜	30½
29⅞	29	2	Arch Dan	100	29	29	29	29
95	85	7	Armour D pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85½
54⅜	27⅝	..	Armour I A	100	50	50	50	51
118	106⅜	6f	Allegh pf rtc	100	83¼	82¾	83¼	84½
45⅝	42½	5½	Allegh xw	100	44½	44	44	44½
346⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	2700	321½	311	318	311½
264½	166	7	Allis-Chal	800	277½	275	277½	279
11⅛	5	..	Amal Lea	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
22⅝	10⅛	..	Am Ag Ch	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞
48⅜	32⅛	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	48⅛	47½	47½	47¾
148⅞	110	2f	Am Bk Note	100	141	141	141	140¾
20½	14½	..	Am Beet S	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
60¼	46	..	Am Beet S pf	100	54½	50¼	50¼	50¼
73¼	40½	..	Am Bosch	800	62⅜	61½	62	62¼
62	45	1.60	Am Brake	400	57⅞	57½	57½	57⅝
34⅜	13⅛	..	Am Br Bov	2500	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	31⅝
104	49⅜	..	Am Br If pf	40	85⅜	85½	85⅜	88
169	107⅜	3f	Am Can	1900	165⅜	161½	164¼	162¾
106⅞	92	..	Am Car & F	1600	102¾	100½	100⅝	100¾
69⅝	46⅝	2	Am Chicle	200	66⅝	62	65	65
49¾	28	2f	Am Com Alc	3400	48⅝	47⅜	48	47⅜
47⅝	23⅜	2	Am En Tel	200	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜
93½	82¾	..	Am Europe	100	92½	91⅝	92½	92
159⅜	75¼	..	Am & F P	26700	139	136	136¼	138½
103	88	7	Am & F P2pf	200	96	95⅝	96	96
42	24⅛	1	Am Hawaii	500	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	..
42	25½	..	Am Hide pf	500	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛
48⅜	28	2f	Am Ice	6100	48	46½	47⅜	46½
74⅝	52⅜	2f	Am Int Corp	6100	74⅝	73¼	74	74⅜
85⅜	43⅛	..	Am La C	4500	131⅞	128	129⅝	128
156	102⅝	8	Am Loco	5200	66½	63	66½	62½
51⅜	20	2	Am Metal	500	42	42	42	42
125	113⅝	6	Am Met 6%	400	120	120	120	..
90⅜	65	7	Am Nat G pf	400	67	66¾	67	68½
158⅜	81½	1f	Am Pw&Lt	2300	154⅛	150⅜	150⅜	152
100	98⅜	6	Am P&L 6	200	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	100
80	70	3	Am P&L pfA	500	73⅜	73¼	73½	73½
84⅜	7	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80½	80	80	..
54⅝	40¼	1½	Am Radiat	7600	49½	48	48¾	49
64⅝	46⅜	..	Am Repub	200	42⅜	41	41½	41⅝
148⅜	93¼	2	Am Roll Mill	2200	125½	122¾	123⅝	125¼
134⅝	106½	2f	Am Seating	200	34	33⅞	34	34
41⅞	22½	3	Am Ship	200	35⅜	35	35⅜	34⅛
7	3⅝	..	Am Smelt	17000	113	111⅜	113	110⅜
124⅜	92¼	4	Am Ship Bld	100	100	100	100	100
94⅝	81½	8	Am Smelt pf	100	83¼	82¾	83¼	84½
158	130	7	Am Sm&R pf	200	147	147	147	147
58¾	49⅝	..	Am Stl Fnd	4200	66¾	64¼	65½	65⅜
264½	166	7	Am Stl F pf	70	110½	110½	110½	112
11⅜	5	..	Am Stores	600	66¾	66	66	66¼
94⅜	21⅜	..	Am Sugar	1400	83¾	83	83¾	82⅝
111	104⅜	7	Am Sug pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
22⅝	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	300	27	27	27	..
286	192½	7	Am Tel&T	12600	280	267½	280	267½
112	104⅝	7	Am Type pf	10	108½	108½	108½	107½
148⅛	87⅞	1f	Am Wat W	2800	136¾	134	135	135
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	200	100	100	100	..
27⅝	16⅛	..	Am Wool	1200	18¾	18	18¾	18¾
55⅜	39½	..	Am Wool pf	100	42⅜	41¾	41¾	42
16⅛	9¼	..	Am Writ et	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
49¼	22⅜	..	Am Zinc	100	23⅜	23½	23⅝	24½
11¼	9⅛	..	Am Zinc pf	200	93	92	92	94⅞
10⅛	5⅜	..	Anac Wire	200	67⅛	67	67⅛	66½
86⅛	62¾	3	Anaconda	72200	117⅛	115¾	117¼	115
140	99	7	Anchor Cap	500	50	50	50	50
62⅜	43	2.10	Anchor Cap pf	10800	52⅜	51½	52⅜	51¾
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Corp	700	32⅜	30½	32⅜	30½
29⅞	29	2	Arch Dan	100	29	29	29	29
95	85	7	Armour D pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85½
54⅜	27⅝	..	Armour I A	100	50	50	50	51
118	106⅜	6f	Allegh pf rtc	100	83¼	82¾	83¼	84½
45⅝	42½	5½	Allegh xw	100	44½	44	44	44½
346⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	2700	321½	311	318	311½
264½	166	7	Allis-Chal	800	277½	275	277½	279

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271½	210	7	Baldwin	600	251	250	250¾	250½
125	111½	7	Baldwin pf	70	120	119½	120	..
138⅝	115⅛	6	Balt & O	10200	135⅜	133⅝	134⅜	134¼
85½	75	6	Balt & O pf	100	85½	85	85½	76
110½	104	6½	Bamber pf	10	106	106	106	..
88¾	64½	3f	Bangor & A	100	84¼	82½	82½	85½
108	64	4	Bangor & A pf	90	109	109	109	107
106¾	104	6	Barker Bros	50	27	27	27	..
33⅜	25	2	Barker Bros pf	200	93	93	93	93
97	85⅜	6½	Barker Bros pf	200	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	..
29¼	7	..	Barnet	400	17	17	17	17
49⅜	36⅛	2	Barnsdall A	4700	37½	36⅜	36⅝	37¼
32½	20	..	Beech-Nut	900	86⅜	85½	85⅞	86¾
101	73	3	Beechnut	900	86⅜	85½	85⅞	86¾
17⅝	11	..	Belding H	600	11	11	11	11⅛
104⅜	78	2	Bendix	9200	98⅜	96⅞	96⅝	98⅛
96¾	75¾	3	Best & Co	2400	95¾	94	95	92½
124⅜	82⅛	4	Beth Steel	24000	124⅜	122⅜	123⅝	123⅜
156⅜	110¼	3f	Bohn Alum	1300	119	117¼	118	116
100⅜	82¼	4	Borden	7800	96¼	93¾	95½	93
49⅜	36⅜	4	Borg Warner	3400	118⅜	114¾	116½	114
44¾	30⅜	..	Briggs	2100	33¾	32½	33⅜	32⅝
41⅜	36	2	Briggs & St	1100	39⅜	38⅜	39⅜	38⅛
73⅝	40½	3	Brockway	900	44	43	43	43½
345	280	..	Bkyn Ed	100	374½	374½	374½	..
81⅞	59¼	4	Bkyn Man T	2300	60⅝	60⅜	60¼	61⅜
226½	170	3	Bkyn Un G	1300	220⅜	216	219¾	215
49	35⅜	2½	Brown Shoe	100	47½	47½	47½	..
65¼	45	7	Bruns Balke	400	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝
44⅜	18	..	Bruns Term	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	..
42¾	25½	1	Bucyrus	200	31	30¾	30¾	31
50	35⅜	2½	Bucy ex pf	100	41¼	41	41⅜	41¼
85	54¼	4	Buff & Susq	100	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	84
85	61¼	4	Buff&Sus pf	2080	72	65¼	72	65½
54⅝	46	1.60	Bullard	100	48½	48	48	..
98⅜	66¼	8*	Burns Br A	100	95½	95½	95½	97½
39	22⅝	7	Burns Br B	200	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	..
105¼	95¼	7	Burns Br pf	20	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
58⅞	51¼	2§	Bush Terml	200	58½	58½	58½	58½
87⅜	54¼	2§	Bush T deb	30	105	105	105	104½
110½	102¼	7	Bush Blg pf	10	114	114	114	114⅝
119½	110	7	Bush Blg pf	10	114	114	114	..
9¾	4½	..	Butte Cop	2200	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅝
12⅜	6¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	8	8	8	8
41	28	..	Butterick	300	30	30	30	30
37⅜	31⅞	2	By-Prod C	300	34	33½	33½	33½

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MACY IS IN VAN OF DEPARTMENT STORE CHAINS

Acquisition of Bamberger Unit Will Bring Sales to Around $140,000,000 a Year

The acquisition of L. Bamberger & Co. of Newark, N. J., by R. H. Macy & Co. is the most important step yet taken in its gradually expanding activities. The Bamberger store, with sales of $25,661,214 in 1928, is one of the largest in the country. As the most important store serving one of the largest and most prosperous residential districts in the country, its business is capable of great expansion. The two stores combined have a total sales volume of around $140,000,000 a year, making Macy the largest department store chain.

It is understood the price paid was about $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. Macy has just announced an offering to stockholders to subscribe to one share of new stock for each 15 held at 145 a share. Number of shares to be sold is 73,500, which will bring $10,657,500, to be used in part payment for Bamberger.

In addition, Macy is understood to be planning to issue to Bamberger stockholders approximately 70,000 shares of additional Macy stock which, at current price of 210, would be worth about $14,000,000. Macy will also probably assume the outstanding $10,000,000 6½ per cent Bamberger preferred and in addition may make an additional cash payment of $5,000,000 out of its treasury, which would bring total paid for the store to nearly $40,000,000. Macy had cash and call loans as of Jan. 31, 1929, of $8,242,133, since increased by six months' profits and is amply able to pay part of the price from its treasury.

The Bamberger Acquisition

L. Bamberger in 1928 earned net of $2,234,991, and after preferred dividends there was a balance of $1,604,549 for the common, compared with net before preferred dividends of $2,674,969 in 1927 and $2,784,827 in 1926. These earnings do not give an adequate idea of real earning power, since construction of a $10,000,000 16-story extension now completed held back earnings and entailed extra expense. Under the new management the Bamberger store should have a present earning power of about $3,000,000 annually without allowing for the new addition.

The Bamberger store as the largest in New Jersey might, within reasonable time in its present space do an annual business of $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 and earn between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 annually.

Macy's common is apparently increased by about 140,000 shares by purchase of the new store. Bamberger's earnings last year available for common, amounting to $1,603,850, after preferred dividends, were equal to approximately $10 a share on the new Macy stock, plus interest on additional cash paid for the property. It is probable that Bamberger's earnings this year will be better than this.

Discretion in Expansion

Success of the Macy management with its New York property, which has made continued progress in face of difficult retail conditions, places it in a favorable position when offering its own stock as part payment in exchange for other properties.

The Macy management has always exercised the greatest discretion in expansion program, which so far has not interfered even temporarily with profits of the main store. Macy purchased a 60 per cent interest in La Salle & Koch store a few years ago at a very moderate price out of cash in treasury, and has since carried this store along with the Atlanta store in its investment account, which totals $3,926,547.

The Atlanta store is an old business purchased very cheaply which has since been moved into a new modern building. La Salle & Koch store is the leading store in Toledo, O.

Sales volume of R. H. Macy & Co. in 1928 was $90,251,396 and net profit $7,566,195, equal to $6.86 a share on 1,102,500 shares. Sales volume this year is estimated around $100,000,000, on which net should be approximately $8,500,000.

Macy is selling at about 241, compared with a high of 222¼ this year and a low of 148.

ENDICOTT JOHNSON EARNINGS DECLINE

Endicott-Johnson Corp. for the six months ended July 6, 1929, reports net of $438,665 after federal taxes, depreciation and interest, equivalent after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to 16 cents a share (par $50) on 405,360 shares of common, compared with $1,677,284, or $3.16 a share, in the six months ended June 30, 1928.

G. F. Johnson, the president, says: "Financially the company is in the strongest position since its incorporation, having paid off all bank loans and reduced borrowed money to $1,000,000, which condition shows current assets to current liabilities in a ratio of 8½ to 1, compared with 4½ to 1 on Jan. 1. Loans during the first six months were reduced $3,500,000.

"Going into the fall period, the best half of the year, we are in fine shape and look for a satisfactory result at the end of the year."

MIDDLE STATES OIL

Operation of the Middle States Oil Co. by a board of nine directors, with the stock equally voted in a board of trustees, is the plan of reorganization of this company and its 25 subsidiaries which has been announced. Joseph Glass and Joseph Tumulty, who have been conducting the affairs of the company as receivers for five years, have given their full consent. The long term of the receivership has been due to the number and size of the claims which had been asserted against Middle States. The net average daily production in December, 1928, was 4105.22 barrels, in which Middle States' interest was 2816.27 barrels.

VULCAN DETINNING CO.

Vulcan Detinning Company net for the June quarter equals $6.44 a share on combined 24,194 shares of 7 per cent preferred and Class A preferred, on which there are accumulated dividends, compared with the combined preferreds in the preceding quarter and $2.87 in the June quarter of 1928. Six months' net equals $13.24 on combined preferreds, compared with $4.63 in the first half of 1928.

HERSHEY CHOC. NET INCREASES

Hershey Chocolate Corporation for the quarter ended June 30 reports net income of $1,959,729 after expenses, inventory adjustments, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,561,036 in the 1928 period. Net income for six months ended June 30 totaled $4,224,869, compared with $3,203,801 in the first half of 1928.

CUT CABLE RATES TO SPAIN

Western Union Telegraph Company announces effective Aug. 1, the full rate service to Spain will be reduced from 33 cents a word to 30 cents a word. The 20-word cable letter is cut from $7.20 to $7 with 10 cents for each additional word.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK GAINS

Six months' net profit of Federal Motor Truck Corporation of $315,771.28 equal to 63 cents a share on the 499,543 shares, compared with $214,293, or 45 cents a share on 475,473 shares, in the first six months of 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84	83
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	105½	104¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99	98⅞
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	109	109
Am Ag Chm 5½s '41	104½	104
Am Int Chem 5½s ct	126	124½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	111	110
AmCyanamid 5s '42	95½	95⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	94⅞	94⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	102
Am T & T col 5s '46	102¾	102
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	190	187
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	98⅝	98¼
Am WWElec 6s '24	190½	187
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	99	98¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	102	102¾
Armour of Chile 7s '43	88½	88⅜
Armour & Co 4½s '39	95¾	95⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89	88⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	85⅝	85⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	102	102
Atch T&SF 4s '48	95	95
Atch T&SF 4s reg	89	89
Atch T&SF 4s 1995	88	88
Atch T&SF 4s (&A div '62 '96	96	96
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96½	96½
Atl Gulf & WI 1st 5s '59	73	73
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	109½	109¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	100¾	100¾
B&O 4s P LE&WV div '41	99	99
B&O cv 4½s '33	97¾	97
B&O rfg 5s '95	101¾	100⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅜	101
B&O 5s of Sun div	103¼	103¼
B&O 5s Series D	100	100
B&O 6s '25	108¼	108¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¾	102½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104	104
Beth Steel p in 5s '36	99	99
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101¾	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102½	102½
Beth Steel con 6s '48	105¾	103¾
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	95	95
Bow-Bltmore s f g 7s '24	97	97
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103½	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	92¾	91½
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	75¾	75¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99	99
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '29	99⅝	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¾	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	92¾	91⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	114½	114½
Can Northern 5s '36	102½	102½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96½	96½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	100¾	100¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5s '59	96	95¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	104	104
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89¾	88¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	100
Cen Steel 8s '41	122½	122½
Cen New England 4s '61	79¾	79¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	98¾	98¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99¼
Ches & O con 4½s A	93¼	93¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63	63
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	82	82
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	90¼	90¼
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	90¾	90⅝
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	96¾	96
Chi M StP&Pac 5s	89¾	89
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	93½	92¾
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	98½	98½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107½	107½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101¾	101¾
Chi Railway 5s '27 X	85	84
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	94	94
Chi R&P 4½s	88	88
Chi St P M&O con 6s '39	99¾	99¾
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	95½	95½
Chi Ter Ha &SE in 5s '60	87½	87½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	96	96
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	101¾	101¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	83½	83½
Chile Copper 5s '47	97	96¾
Clev C C&St rfg 5s D '63	98¾	98¾
Clev&eStL rfg 5s E '77	91¾	91¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	102½	102½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93¾	93¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	95	95
Colonial Oil 6s ct	95¾	95¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98¾	98¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s	100	99¼
Commercial Credit 6s '34	97½	97½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101½	101½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	60¾	60¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	100
Cuban Dom 7⅛s '44	68	68
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89¼	89¼
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	92	92
Den & R G W 5s '55	94	93
Den & R G W 5s '78 fd	89	88½
Dery Dry Goods 2d 7s '42	55	55
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100¾	100⅝
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96½	96½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100⅝	100
Dold Packing 6s '42	80	80
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103¼	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅛	97⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	88	87½
East Rolling Mill 6s '39	68	68
Elk Horn Coal 7s '31 war	73	73
Erie 1st con 4s '96	101	101
Erie cv 4s B '53	80½	80½
Erie 5s '67	92¾	92¾
Erie gen lien	75¾	75¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102½	102½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68½	68½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	97½	97¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101¾
Gen Steel 5½s wi	102½	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39 cv	110½	110½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¼	107
Goodyear 5s '57	91¾	91½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	73	73
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104½	104½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	109½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	94	94
Great Northern 5s '73	101	101
Great Northern 5½s '52	106½	106½
Great Northern 7s '36	110	109½
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33	96½	96½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	74	74
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78	78
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	87½	87½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	102
Ill Cen 6½s '36	108½	108½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	93	93
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90	90
Inspiration Con 4½s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Inter Match Corp 8s rcts '47	94½	94½
Int Paper 6s '55	88½	88½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67	65¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	56½	54⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	91
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95	94¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	105	104
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	103¾	104
Int &Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	89
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85⅛	85
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	94⅝	94⅝
Int Rys C Am 5½s '72	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92¾	92
Int Te & T 4½s cv	166½	1764
Kan City Fla&Mem 4s '36	92	92
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102¼	102
Kan City Sou 1st 5s '50	115	115
Kan City Sso rfg 5s '50	96¾	96¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Kendall 5½s ww	92⅝	92⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Lake Shore & M S deb 4s '28	97⅞	97⅞
L'Autaro 6s ret ww	102½	102½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	98¼	98¼
Lehigh Val T R 5s	101	101
Leh Val Tr Ld 5s '41 ww	105½	105½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94¾	93½
Long Island 5s '34	88	88
L&N 7s '30	101¾	101¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	94¼	94¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	55	55
Manila Sol 4s '59	74	74
Met en	102⅝	102⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98½
Mo K & T pl 4s R '62	82¾	82
Mo K & T 4½s '78	89⅞	89⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	97¼	97¼
Mo Pac 5s '38	95⅝	95⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76	76
Mo Pac 5s F '77	73	73
Mo Pac 5½s '49	96¾	96¾
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	87	87
Montana Power 5s A '43	101	101
Montreal Tram con 5s '41	95¾	95¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84	83½
Nat Acme 6s	100	100
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	96½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	48	48
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90	90
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	89¾	89¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	77¾	77¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102	102
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107¾	107¾
NYC L Sho con 3½s '98	75½	75½
NYC&StL 1st 4s '37	93½	93½
NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	105½	105½
NY Ch&StL 6s A '31	100¾	100⅞
NY Dock 4s '51	82¾	82¾
NY N H&H nc 4½s '67	86	86
NY N H&H nc deb 4s '56	77	77
NY Ry inc 6s '65	11	11
NY Tel 5s 4½s '39	98¾	97⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111½	110⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106½
NY Wchester&B 4½s '46	82⅝	82
Nor Am Co 5s '61	74	74
Nor Am Ed 5½s '42	107¾	107¾
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	100¾	100⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99⅜	99
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	104	104
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	102
Otis Steel 6s '41	94	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅝	102
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	101
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	108	107½
Penn R R 4s '31	98½	98
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97½	97½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	96¾	96¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	104	104
Penn R R cnv 7s '30	107½	107
Penn R R 4½s '63	101⅜	101
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	96¾	96¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	100¾	100¼
Phil Co 5s '67	88	88
Phil & Read 6s	97¼	97
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	103	103
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102	102
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98¾	98¾
Portal Tel & C 5s '33	92¾	92½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Reading 4½s	102	102
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	95½
Remington Rand 5½s ww	98⅝	97⅞
Rep Brass 6s	103¼	103
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	81	80½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	93¼	92¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	85⅝	84¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	85⅝	85⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	100⅞	100⅛
St L S W con 4s '32	96	96
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	102¾	102¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103¼	103¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	47½	47½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	58	58
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92¾	92¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	64¾	62⅝
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98	98
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96	96
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	91	91
Smith A O 5½s '32	102½	102½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¼	101¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	88	88
So Pac 4½s '68	92½	92¾
So Pac 4½s ww	97⅛	97⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	86	86
So Ry 5s Mem div '96	102⅝	102⅝
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101⅝	101⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101⅝	101⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	94¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95	95
Tenn Copper pw 5s '52	105	105
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C cvt	97	97
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39	39
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	99¼	99¼
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	100	100
Union Oil Cal 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106	106
Union Pac 4s '47	92½	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '68	85½	85½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	95½	95½
U S Rubber 5½s '47	88⅛	88
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98¼	98¼
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅝	109⅝
Util P&L 5½s	92	92
Wabash 4½s '39	86¼	86¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99½	99
Wabash 5½s '75	100	100
Walworth 6s '45	88	88
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	101	100
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	65	65
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	103	103
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95¾	95
Western Pac 5s A '46	85	85
Western Un 5s '50	101¾	102
Western Un col 5s '38	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	106	106
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	108	107¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36	100	100
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	99	99
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	46	46
Youngstown 5s '78	100½	100½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	99¾
Winch B Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug 1	July 31
4th 4¼s '38, 50		99.1	98.30	98.30	99.2
4th 4¼s rg, 99.2		99.2	99.2	99.2	99.35
US 3¼s '43-.96.28		96.28	96.28	96.28	96.28
US 4¼s '52-.107.12		107.12	107.16	107.12	107.11

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	86½
Argentine 5½s '62	94½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¾
Antwerp 5s	89⅜
Australia 4½s	86
Australia 5s '57	86½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94½
Austria (Upper) 6½s	88½
Agr Mtg 6s '48	80
Bavaria (State) 6s '45	94⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '52	91¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅜
Belgium 7s '56	106¼
Berlin Elec 5s	90⅛
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	95⅜
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	89
Berlin Elec '51	91
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	86¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101⅜
Brazil 6½s '26	91½
Brazil 7s	91
Brazil (US) 8s '41	99
Brisbane 5s '57	86
Brisbane 5s	88¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6s	91¾
Buenos Aires 6s '60	98¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100½
Bulgaria 7½s	87
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	86
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	94⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	97
Can (Dom) 5s '52	100¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	101¾
Cent Agric 6s '57	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 J	94
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	82
Chile (Rep) '42	101¾
Chile (Rep) '62	101¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	80
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	99¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	93½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	97½
Cuba (Rep) 5s (C14) '49	102
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	79¼
Czecho-Slovak 8s '51	109¼
Czech (City) 8s B '52	109¼
Danish Mun 8s A	105¾
Denmark 4½s '62	86¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅝
Denmark 5½s '55	97½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¼
Dresden 6s '45	100½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102⅝
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102⅝
Est R R Co 7s '64	103¼
Flat 7s '46 war	103¼
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	122
Finnish B 6½s '54	92½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	92½
French (Rep) 7s '49	98¼
Germ 7s '49	110¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96
Germ G E 6s '48	89
Greek 6s '68	89
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	97⅜
Hamburg 6s '46	97⅜
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99¾
Hungarian Mun 7½s '45	93
Iseder Steel 6s '46	84
Italian Credit Con 7s A '47	94¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95⅜
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	92
Italy (King) 7s '51	94¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	96¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s rct ww	101¼
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100¼
Minas 6½s '58	86½
Migr Mill Mch 7s '56 ww	93
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89⅜
Montecatin '37	98
Montevid (City) '52	98
Norddeutscher 6s '47	90¾
New So Wales 5s '57	92½
New So Wales 5s '58	92½
Nor Hydro El 5½s '57	88⅝
Norway 5½s '65	99½
Norway (King) 6s '42	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅜
Oriental Pet 5½s '58	85½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	90⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	98¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104¼
Peru 6s '60	84¾
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	104
Poland 7s '47	85½
Poland 8s '50	89¾
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	102¾
Rhine Main 7s '50	101½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	105½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	92
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	95
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s	84½
Romeo (City) 6½s '52	89½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	92
Sao Paulo 6s	85¾
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	85⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	85⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	104½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	95
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	90
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88¾
Serbs Cro & Slovs 7s	74
Sweden (King) 6s '39	102½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅜
Toho El Pow rcts '29	96¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	84⅝
Tokyo E El 6s '28	88
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102½
Vienna 6s '52	88½
Warsaw 7s '58	86½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	81
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90

CALUMET & ARIZONA

Calumet & Arizona Mining Company has appropriated $2,125,000 for the modernization and enlargement of two of the most important units of its properties in the Bisbee district.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COAL

Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 deficit of $224,717 after depreciation and depletion; six months' deficit was $321,365.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	10%	10%
Commercial paper	6 @6½	6
Customers' loans	6 @6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	--
Year money	6½	--
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8½	8½
Four to six months	8¼	8¼

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	52⅝c	52⅝c
Bar silver in London	24d	24d
Bar gold in London	$4s 11½d	$4s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$100,000,000	$2,070,000,000
Year ago today	72,000,000	1,263,000,000
Balances	44,000,000	235,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	121,000,000
F. R. bank credit	43,002,590	190,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛@5⅛
60 days	5⅛@5⅛
90 days	5⅛@5⅛
4 months	5⅛@5⅛
5 months	5⅛@5⅛
6 months	5⅛@5⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5
Kansas City	5	Madrid	5½
Minneapolis	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	5	Helsingfors	6
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	7½
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84¾	$4.84¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¼	4.85⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0523	.05227½	.193
Germany—mark	.2383½	.2383½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1410½	.1410½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅜	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2665	.2665½	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4010	.4011¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746½	.1746½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2665½	.2666	.

VANCOUVER FAIR ENLARGES SCOPE OF COMING SHOW

New Building for Stock and Aircraft Exhibits to Greet Crowds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—While mining, lumbering and fishing are frequently regarded as British Columbia's leading industries, evidence will be presented at the annual exhibition from Aug. 7 to 17 to show that the Province holds place as one of the leading mixed farming and fruit-growing areas in the Dominion.

The Vancouver annual fair, known as the Canadian Pacific Exhibition, is considered the greatest of its kind west of Toronto, and is said to rank second to the famous National Exhibition held annually in Ontario.

This year the fair will witness the opening of a new stock buildinz, credited the largest in the Dominion, and designed to house all the exhibits of animals. It cost more than $100,000 and is furnished with facilities for stockmen and the general public.

Grows in Popularity

The Canada Pacific Exhibition has steadily grown in popularity in recent years as indicated by reports of increased gate receipts and mounting profits. Five years ago the attendance was slightly over 100,000 in paid admissions; last year it had grown to 285,000, and this year the objective is 300,000.

A fire recently destroyed the exhibition buildings at New Westminster, 12 miles distant, where for more than a quarter century the provincial exhibition has been held under the patronage of the Government of the province. As a result there is not likely to be any provincial exhibition at that center this summer, so that more visitors will probably come to Vancouver.

For several years a movement has been on foot by exhibition boards, agriculturists and members of the Provincial Government to amalgamate the Vancouver and the New Westminster exhibitions, but so far efforts have failed. There is now a strong likelihood that since the Westminster buildings have been burned, and funds are not available for their reconstruction, that the consolidation may be effected before another season.

Large Entry of Cattle

Entries of cattle at the exhibition this year will include 250 Jerseys, 200 Holsteins, 130 Guernseys, and more than 100 Ayrshires. Beef and dual purpose cattle will be strong contenders in quantity and quality. A feature of special interest this year will be an exhibit of Ayrshires imported from Great Britain by the University of British Columbia.

Horses, sheep and swine are always large exhibits. Interest naturally centers in the poultry section because of the fact that there are in the provinces thousands of poultry farmers. Ever since the fame of the Hen "No. 6," belonging to the Dominion Experimental Farm, near Vancouver, established a world record on egg production, poultry farming in the province has won a place of great importance in Canada.

The National Egg Show is another important feature of the exhibition. It is open to all Canadian competitors, and has drawn a heavy entry. Points are based on size, quality and uniformity. Increasing attention is being given to sheep raising in British Columbia, and this is also a section of growing importance.

Fair Branches Out

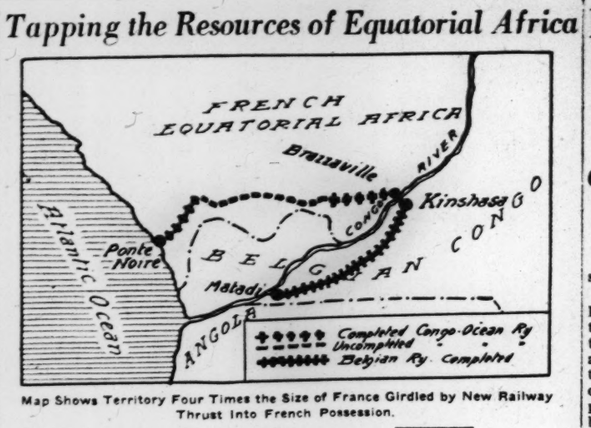
While the exhibition is primarily one of agricultural and orchard products, it has branched out in recent years to include modern farm machinery, dairying and transportation. It has become a great social event in the life of the Province, reflected in the annual meetings of farm organizations, women's clubs and young people's guilds.

Entertainment attractions this year include cowboy stunts, steer roping, auto races, vaudeville, band performances and Caledonian Highland games and dances.

To the 40 departments comprising the exhibition has been added this season an aircraft equipment show and a special radio exhibition. The aircraft section will have six planes and a demonstration school, and reflects the new interest in aviation in western Canada.

The exhibition is to be opened by W. R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture; Robert Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, and James Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia.

Tapping the Resources of Equatorial Africa



Map Shows Territory Four Times the Size of France Girdled by New Railway Thrust Into French Possession.

CONGO RAILWAY PROJECT TESTS FRENCH LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

and 125 from Brazzaville. This leaves a stretch of 300 in the middle to be connected. A second mountain range near Pointe Noire presents many problems.

In this range, over a distance of 50 kilometers, the specifications call for 13 tunnels and some 40 bridges and viaducts. Innumerable tunnels and viaducts were needed through the Mayumba range behind them, and the price was heavy.

There is a railway already built in the neighborhood, but this belongs to Belgium, is overworked, and, from the French viewpoint, expensive. Besides, it goes from the south side of the broad Congo River at Kinshasa and runs only to Matadi on the Congo, some miles still from the ocean. The French are making considerable use of the Belgian line for bringing up supplies to Brazzaville, which increases the cost, and is presumably a reason why engineers are pressing for the work to be stopped on the Brazzaville end and carried on entirely from the Pointe Noire terminal. It is conceivable that the track already laid could be used, as it was extended and utilizable for the conveyance of labor and materials.

Photographs of the railway bed in course of building, reproduced by L'Illustration, show a shaggy region of enormous trees, dense jungle and sheer gorges. Whatever the cost, the railway will more than pay for itself, according to the Governor-General of Equatorial Africa, M. R. Antonetti, whose headquarters are at Brazzaville.

The Listener Speaks

(Continued from Page 6)

Kidder, baritone, sang "On the Road to Mandalay"; Marjorie Warren Leadbetter offered a vocal arrangement of a Strauss waltz and Alec Steele did justice to "Old Man River."

The whole program was an excellent proof of the fact the honors in the production of radio talent are not necessarily a matter of dispute between New York and Chicago alone—as some recent writers in the latter city have suggested.

Immediately preceding this concert through the same chain, an unusually interesting radiocast was given by Bernhard Levitow's orchestra in the Kolster Hour. There were Schubert's ballet music from "Rosamunde," Debussy's prelude to "L'Enfant Prodigue," and other compositions by Dvořák, Haydn and McDowell which are seldom heard on the air. Interesting explanatory remarks preceded the performance of each number and the title of each was announced again at its end—a practice which is to be commended.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 6

Concert Artists

Mathilde Harding, pianist (CBS). In joint recital with Sergei Kotlarsky, violinist, offers two new compositions by her brother, Kenneth Harding, of Welsh station. 8 p. m.

Aviation

"Vacations in the Air" (WEAF Chain). Capt. Frank Hawkes, breaker of transcontinental flight records, speaks on this subject in "Roads of the Sky" program. 7 p. m.

"Problems of Transatlantic Flying" (CBS). Capt. Frank Courtney, British flyer, speaks on his gallant but unsuccessful attempt to cope with them when flying west. 8:30 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Neapolitan Nights" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). All that the name implies. 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Tale of a Wayside Stand" (Socony—WEAF Chain). An original radio drama dealing with a farmer's chase of the will-o'-the-wisp of "easy money" in a highway stand. 7:30 p. m.

Masefield's "Sea Fever" (CBS). Dramatized version of this work in "Story in a Song," regular style. 10:30 p. m.

"Hello, Mars!" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Our own manners and modes seen in exaggerated form as practiced by Martian giants. 7:30 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (NBC Pacific). "Mother of Mine" and other songs made the basis of brief dramalogues. 8 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Friml and Gershwin (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). Songs and dance music by these and their contemporaries interpreted by orchestra and trio. 8:30 p. m.

Everready Hour (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Wagner, Romberg, Vallee and other composers in music to suit every taste now and then. 9 p. m.

Organ

All Friml Concert (WJZ Chain). Lew White interprets Rudolph Friml, from "The Firefly" to "The Three Musketeers." 7:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Lacome's "Suite Masquerade," with Harlequin, Columbine, clowns and everything. 11 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Liners (Savannah—WJZ Chain). Harold Sanford's orchestra enticing terpsichorean toes to "hit the deck" on the cool ocean. 6:30 p. m.

Eskimos (Chicquot—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Harry Reser's effervescent banjo giving zest to as good a dance program as any—even the dogs get into step. 10 p. m.

Musketeers (NBC Pacific). Walter Beban leads his band with his famous saxophone. 11 p. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marion P. Kelley, Chicago, Ill.
Bessie Vine, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. L. Pressley, Knoxville, Tenn.
Amelia Madden, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Bertha B. Jones, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Lillian M. Cohn, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. F. M. Cohn, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Nora B. Haus, Rochester, N. Y.
C. F. Haus, Rochester, N. Y.
J. W. House, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Cornelia J. House, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Angelina Buhmann, New York, N. Y.
Nils Falk, East Orange, N. J.
Nils Falk Jr., East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Nils Falk, East Orange, N. J.
Robert Falk, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Karin Anderson, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Mary Turk, New York, N. Y.
George H. Turk, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Daniel Hamilton, Bronxville, N. Y.
Mrs. Ira D. Grove, Cleveland, O.
Charlotte J. Grove, Cleveland, O.
Edna Bogart, Rumson, N. J.
Jessie Wilson, Rumson, N. J.
Madeline Bogart, Rumson, N. J.
Betty Battersby, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Jean Huckaby, Little Rock, Ark.
Mary Beatrice Garrison, Memphis, Tenn.
Clyde Johnson, Seattle, Wash.
Florence Hoyt, Seattle, Wash.
Walter J. Hysel and family, Rochester, N. Y.
Linus Lawler, Rochester, N. Y.
Josephine H. Paillou, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. C. Milford Giffin, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret Ann Vincent, Camden, N. J.
Miss Daisy Anderson, Belleville, N. J.
Jane Dealtry Ward, Glencoe, Ill.
Nancy H. Ward, Glencoe, Ill.
Mrs. Mildred S. Ward, Glencoe, Ill.
Miss Helen Bordwell, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Katherine Makle, Palo Alto, Calif.
Miss Esther M. Reese, Los Angeles, Calif.
Juana Cutmell, Havana, Cuba.
Mrs. Elizabeth Van Nort, Utica, N. Y.
Daniel D. Van Nort, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara La Porte, Utica, N. Y.
Philip La Porte, Utica, N. Y.
A. S. Goldberg, Detroit, Mich.
Sophie Goldberg, Detroit, Mich.
Anne H. Spitzer, New York, N. Y.
Ella Rose, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary H. Milburn, Johnson City, Tenn.
Mrs. R. S. Austin, Ridgewood, N. J.
Jean Austin, Ridgewood, N. J.
A. Gladys Provost, Hartford, Conn.
Beatrice B. Hovey, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Gladys E. Whitworth, Summit, Miss.
Mrs. Olive J. Willoughby, Summit, Miss.
Miss Blanche Hall, Greenwood, Miss.
Mrs. Etta Louise Whittaker, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
Maj. F. L. Whittaker, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
Blanche Friedman, Bronx, N. Y.
Hannah Shark, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dorothy Burg, New York, N. Y.
Elizabeth Cooke, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. R. Muriel Butts, Muskogee, Okla.
G. A. Knaston, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Mrs. G. A. Knaston, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Richard Wolterding, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Alfred T. Weeks, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Helen M. Hill, New York, N. Y.
Grace Carl, Watertown, Mass.
Gertrude Carl, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. Alta M. Carl, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. J. H. Bright, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Mary Edith Armel, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Dora M. Klepfer, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. N. F. Ellis, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Anna E. Donner, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Ada E. Wigmore, Cincinnati, O.
R. F. Wigmore, Cincinnati, O.
Edward R. Pierce, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jane C. Kendall, Aurora, Ill.
Miss Beatrice M. Taylor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Carolyn E. Brooks, Los Angeles, Calif.
Florence M. Ross, Duluth, Minn.
Edward A. Cox, Houston, Tex.
Mary J. Cox, Houston, Tex.
Margery Ann Cox, Houston, Tex.

Southeast Europe Scans Young Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The small "allied states" of southeast Europe are not pleased with the plan which the experts recently worked out whereby Germany is to pay her war reparations, because, according to this agreement, these states will receive a smaller proportion of Germany's reparations than assigned to them at the Spa conference of 1922. Greece is already making efforts to have this part of the Young plan revised, while the press in Jugoslavia and Rumania is strongly protesting against the reduced sums assigned to them.

Next year, according to this plan, Rumania will receive 10,000,000,000 marks gold, which will constitute a little over half of 1 per cent of Germany's total annual payment, and after that for 17 years Rumania will receive 12,000,000,000 marks, which will represent three-fourths of 1 per cent of Germany's total annuities.

After 20 years the amount to be paid to Rumania will mount to 31,000,000,000 mark and after 40 years it will reach 42,000,000,000, but even then it will not equal the amount of Rumania's ever-increasing war debts, though at that time it will greatly surpass the proportion of 1.1 per cent of the total, assigned her at Spa.

AUTOGIRO NOW NEEDS LESS SPACE TO RISE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Señor Rambaud, Spanish pilot of the Cierva autogiro, made a nonstop flight recently from Madrid to Lisbon in four hours against a headwind all the way. The distance along the Tagus, which was the route chosen, is about 350 miles.

The machine in which Señor Rambaud flew is exactly similar to the one which was on show at the International Aero Exhibition at Olympia. This machine is a very great improvement on all previous types of autogiro, as it includes an apparatus for deflecting the slipstream from the propeller to the rotor blades, causing them to rotate sufficiently while the machine is stationary to get it off the ground in a very much smaller space than heretofore.

Sing at Your Bath? Yes? Well, Here's Why

WHY will a man sing in the bathroom, at the top of his voice, while performing his morning ablutions, when at all other times he's a shrinking violet at the least mention of performing in public?

Long a puzzler to mothers and wives, this question which heretofore has lacked a satisfactory explanation, seems to have been solved by natural scientists of the Newcombe Hawley laboratory during the investigation of the acoustical properties of a room. They put the blame on reverberations.

According to V. Ford Greaves, radio engineer, this is the explanation:

"There is usually excessive reverbation or sound reflection in a bath room because walls are smooth and close together. This condition resonates or build up weak or feeble tones, to make the resultant more sonorous and frequently majestic. Unconsciously the timid man finds that the bathroom, with its peculiar acoustics, is the only room in which he can sing to his own satisfaction. Hence he sings only in the bathroom where tones, utterly unlike his usual own displeasing ones, can be produced.

NEW SHIP FLIES DANISH FLAG

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—A new steamer, belonging to the Malmo-Copenhagen Line, was recently launched, which will alternate with the three steamers now running, namely, Oresund, Malmo and Halsingborg. The new steamer is called Sverige, and flies the Danish flag, as it belongs to the Danish Company Oresund. The boat is equipped with ice-breaking apparatus.

ITALIAN BUDGET SHOWING GAINS, SAYS MINISTER

Country Now Well Into Period of Consolidation and Economic Recovery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The budget speech delivered by Senator Antonio Mosconi, the Italian Minister of Finance, contains much interesting information about the country's financial conditions. Both financially and economically, the Minister stated, Italy has passed the stages marked by a balanced budget and a stabilized currency and has now entered on a third stage, that of consolidation and economic recovery.

The Minister's most important pronouncement referred to the internal floating debt and to the outstanding 8,000,000,000 lire worth of nine-year Treasury bonds which will begin to mature in November, 1931. After the forced conversion of Treasury bonds in 1927, undertaken, as the Minister said, "in circumstances utterly and more than utterly exceptional," there has been anxiety on the part of the holders lest this obligation of the state should be met with another forced conversion. While not yet able to state the way in which the liability will be met, the Minister emphatically and explicitly declared that there would be no recourse in their case to compulsory conversion.

War Debt Functioning Well

The war debt fund, he added, was functioning very well. All reparations receipts are paid into it, and all allied debt payments are made out of it. During the last three years 2,260,000,000 lire came into the fund, and 1,930,000,000 went out. Under the Young plan Italy will receive, in the first 37 years, 44,600,000 gold marks in excess of her war debt obligations. In this connection Senator Mosconi hinted that the reparations quota assigned to Italy in excess of her debt liabilities under the Young plan might be applied to debt redemption.

Examining the other items in the balance of payments he reported a gradual increase in Italian investments abroad, more especially in the form of banking expansion. Italy, he said, should no longer be considered as a debtor nation, for her war debts are fully offset by credits on reparations account, and the foreign loans secured by the Government, corporations and companies are not much in excess of Italian capital investments and deposits abroad.

Words to Be Remembered

After pointing out the need of rigid economy, the Minister made the following statement: "If one day the Government should be able to dispose of new financial resources, you know well, after the warning words of the Duce, so solemnly confirmed by the august words of the Sovereign, what objectives must have the most absolute precedence in our expenditure—namely, those which will give added efficiency to the forces meant for the defense of the fatherland."

In closing his speech the Minister summed up the fiscal policy of the Government in the following words: "We shall keep our promise of waging an unceasing war against tax evaders, without unjustifiable harshness but also without weakness, always keeping in view our twofold aim of distributing the inevitable burden of national expense equitably over all taxpayers and that of gradually reducing the rates and raising the minimum income exempted from direct taxes as soon as the more urgent public needs have been satisfied."

Hendon Air Pageant Shows Aviators' Skill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Although the Annual Hendon Air Pageant is a display by the Royal Air Force, it is safe to say that any idea of "force" was absent from the minds of the 100,000 spectators who sat under a brilliant sky and watched this year's wonderful display.

The exhibition by crack pilots of what are known as individual acrobatics formed a series of examples of the extent of control over their machines which these young men have. Spinning, looping, half roll off the top of a loop, slow rolls, flick rolls and half inverted loops followed each other with perfect precision.

For the parachute descent the spectators saw three huge twin-engined Vickers Vimy biplanes lumber off the ground with the parachutists standing on the ends of each wing. There they stood while the big machines gained height and at a given signal the six men released their parachutes, and being pulled off the wings descended gracefully in the still air. An interesting touch was added when one man had to retard his descent by releasing his extra small parachute so as to avoid colliding with another man.

An event that was new to most people was the flying of a Moth airplane fitted with the slotted wing control. To the onlooker it just seemed that it was flying extraordinarily slowly. The real fact was that it was flying at "stalled" speed, namely, one that without the slotted control would have meant a nose spin and subsequent crash.

Finally, a sight not often seen by inland dwellers, was the flight of five Southampton flying boats which had flown from their base at Calshot on the Solent.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING AUTHORIZED IN INDIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The legislative council of the United Provinces has followed the example of the Madras Legislature in setting aside money for temperance propaganda.

Madras has made a substantial contribution, $146,640, toward a prohibition campaign of which the United Provinces Council is to expend only $3666. The Madras Government has passed orders in the matter of health propaganda against the use of alcoholic liquors and intoxicating drugs.

SCOUT FOUNDER REVIEWS 50,000 IN WORLD JAMBOREE

(Continued from Page 1)

and answered his own query in these words: "I can see in your faces the hope and promise for a better world, and in the light of your eyes is the dawn of better days."

Songs and Cheers Fill Air

This spectacular pageant of world-wide youth pledged to uphold the highest ideals had an impressiveness all its own from the time the first troop arrived prior to the initial ceremony. Not for a fraction of a second was the rapidly growing concourse still to eye or ear. Lads sang blithely and shouted their special cries of greeting as new contingents arrived, drums a-beating, arms swinging and chins held high.

In the morning a heavy rain had tested some of the boys at work around the encampments but, in the words of Sir Robert, subsequently used, "Any ass could be a good Scout on a fine day."

These bronzed lads obviously were not going to let weather become the slightest hindrance on their great day. As the Duke and Chief Scout mounted to the draped dais in front of the grandstand, the Royal Standard was broken to the masthead and the band played the opening bars of the national anthem.

The Duke then called upon the Chief Scout to sound a note on the koodoo, a quaint, curly horn, which called lads from bed at the first Scout camp of all on Brownsea Island in 1907, and to the huge enjoyment and unconcealed merriment of boys and spectators alike, the first few notes of reveille came from Sir Robert's lips through loudspeakers, followed by his hearty chuckle at a quaint distortion of certain strains.

Review Is Colorful

Then the band struck up and the march past began, headed by the American contingent. The rest is a vivid memory of sturdy knees and smiling faces, an astonishing assortment of headgear and fluttering, brightly hued ribbons, flags and other emblems. It was flags, flags, flags—then more flags, big silken ones, flapping jauntily against proudly held poles; little ones held in hands and waved aloft in salute; and others in between extremes carried at a slope over the shoulders.

"Who would not be a Boy Scout?" said an elderly gentleman sitting alongside the writers' grandstand as detachments filed away, and his remarks came to one with an added force several hours later as on the way to an exit one smelled the acrid tang of camp fires, heard the chop of ax on wood, and saw citizens of the future really settling down to business that mattered.

Koodoo Sets Off Laughter

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—How the Chief Scout failed to reach the top note when blowing a blast on the famous koodoo was described in the Daily News by F. Hayden Dimmock, editor of the Scout.

"When Sir Robert started, our hearts beat," Mr. Dimmock says, "at least those of us who have been roused in the past by that horn blown by the chief in camp. The chief takes up a koodoo horn and blows the call. His back is toward me, but I fancy he smiles when he fails to reach the top note. But I know he can do it.

"The koodoo is a large African antelope, and the horn is a trophy of Sir Robert's South African days. Before being adopted for its present peaceful purposes it was used to call the Matabele nation to war."

AUTHORS AT CONFERENCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BREAD LOAF, Vt.—Robert Frost and Percy MacKaye are the visiting lecturers this week at the Bread Loaf School of English.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

EVERYBODY BUYS CHRISTMAS CARDS! Agents earn big money with our attractive Boxed Assortments, containing 20 beautiful Genuine Steel Engraved Christmas Cards, with matched envelopes. Assortment sells for $1.00—cost you 50c—50% profit. Write today for particulars. FEDERAL ART PUBLISHING CO., Div. 12, 115 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OAKLAND, CALIF.—100-car garage, under present ownership 9 years; in business district, near transportation, hotels; one of best leases in city; trade established; to sell at inventory, about $6000. KEY ROUTE GARAGE, 2212 San Pablo Ave.

FOR SALE

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material; aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear, direct from makers; suit lengths by mail, postage paid; samples free. NEWALL, 326 Stornoway, Scotland.

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15 BEAUTIFUL Greeting Cards, assorted colors, various subjects, postpaid $1. MARY EMMA STEIN, Hannibal, Mo.

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Dotten-Van Houten Co.
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30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

HOOD RIVER, ORE.—65 acres, 55 cleared; modern bungalow, large barn, applehouse, cabins, tenant house; electricity, water; about 40 acres in apples, pears, cherries, hay; $35,000; one-third cash. L. E. CLARK, Hood River.

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Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SERVICE BUREAUS

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Let me help you find a nice quiet hotel or apartment on your arrival, or write me now. I am in touch with the best in Hollywood. MAE BLUME, 1720 McCadden Pl.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

Fairfield County Day School
Boarding and Day School for Girls
Primary, Intermediate, Academic and College Preparatory Departments
Miss Edith Guilford, Principal
Miss Mary Louise Guilford, Associate Principal
Fairfield, Conn.

Mrs. Ogden's School
Boarding and Day School for Girls
Primary, Intermediate, Academic and College Preparatory Departments
Miss Mary Ogden, Principal
Miss Elizabeth Ogden, Associate Principal
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Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

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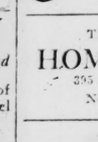

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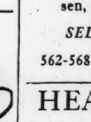

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: WILLIAM WINTER.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American author and dramatic critic. Born at Gloucester, Mass., he came of seafaring people. After taking a course at the Harvard Law School and being admitted to the bar, he coolly rejected the first case offered to him. The task simply was not to his taste. Thereupon he adopted writing as a profession and never deserted it. Journalistic work in Boston was followed by journalistic work in New York City until, in 1865, Mr. Winter became dramatic editor and critic of the New York Tribune, for which paper he continued to write until 1909. He was a most prolific writer, producing in addition to his articles on dramatic subjects which he contributed to periodicals both at home and abroad books of poems, essays, fiction, biographies and travel. It is not generally recalled that during the four years immediately preceding the Civil War he was an active and successful anti-slavery speaker on many platforms.

Far more interesting than a mere recital of his achievements is an examination of the spirit in which he approached them. In his volume entitled "Vagrant Memories," William Winter has much to say of the duty of the theater manager and the actor toward the public. He would have it that they were stewards of an art, under obligation to give the public what it ought to want. He persisted in his faith that art should show forth "the good, the beautiful and the true." To him Shakespeare was all supreme. When he resigned his post on the New York Tribune, it was because of differences of opinion over the stand taken by that paper with regard to modern realistic plays; and he refused to take any notice whatever of musical comedies. Against all odds he upheld his own high ideals, with amazing industry, perseverance and integrity devoting his all to the cause of the English classic drama. He once declared it his working policy "never to make a statement unless you think you can prove it." Beginning with such artists as Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Forrest, Booth, Barrett and Joseph Jefferson, he continued to receive the regard of theatrical men and women; everywhere he was honored as dean of his profession.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. In a study by telephone engineers of 500 average telephone conversations what word was found to be used the greatest number of times?—*Editorial* 20
2. What is the largest artificial lake in the world? — *Odds and Ends* 20
3. How does the British Broadcasting Company derive its revenue?—*News Section* ... 20
4. What influence over dress design have Russians exerted since the World War?—*Fashions Page* 20
5. How many generations of the Bach family were musicians?—*Home Forum* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Knot

Disregarding the tying of ropes or cords or strips for the purpose of fastening them together we will consider the knot or knots which are referred to in reckoning the speed of a vessel. The word comes to us from the Anglo-Saxon *cnotha*, "a knot."

The earliest method of judging the rate that a ship traveled was by the use of a log line marked into equal sections with knots of colored cloth. Each space between knots was the same fraction of a nautical mile that the time during which the line is allowed to run out (usually 28 seconds) is of an hour. Hence the number of knots that run off the reel in 28 seconds shows the number of miles the vessel is sailing an hour. The knots are commonly 47.33 feet apart.

Earliest log-lines had a wooden or log chip, weighted at the bottom, fastened at the free end, to drag the line steadily overboard. A 28-second sandglass measured the time. Today a taffrail log with a rotator in the form of a propeller at the end of a metal cable takes the place of the earlier reel and log-chip. It operates a system of gears which shows the ship's speed on a dial on deck, much as a speedometer tells the speed of an automobile.

In strictest speech it is incorrect to say "so many knots per hour"; a ship goes "so many nautical miles per hour" or "her speed is so many knots."

The word is pronounced like "*not*."

"The Bremen covered 705 nautical miles in 25 hours at an average speed of 28.2 knots."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

LET us beware of losing our enthusiasm. Let us ever glory in something, and strive to retain our admiration for all that would ennoble, and our interest in all that would enrich and beautify our life.—PHILLIPS BROOKS

Odds and Ends

Students From Abroad

According to latest available statistics, there are more than 13,000 students from abroad in preparatory schools, high schools and colleges in the United States.

What Britain Will Pay America

Including principal and interest, Great Britain will pay to the United States $11,105,965,000 during the next 62 years. France will pay over the same period $6,847,674,104.17.

French in Canada

Approximately one-third of Canada's 9,653,000 inhabitants are of French origin.

Bank of England

There are no windows in the Bank of England except for the openings above the entrance.

Motorcars in China

China now has approximately 25,000 automobiles.

The Children's Corner

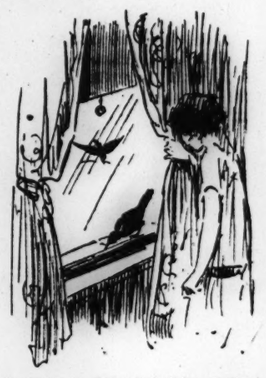
All on a Window Sill!

A True Story

JOAN always said that she was sure Mr. Blackbird came especially to keep her company because he had heard that she wanted someone to play with.

He arrived one snowy winter morning, and helped himself to the crumbs on the lawn, as though he had received a special invitation to breakfast. Then afterward he hoppity-jumped along the garden path, and gave a peck at her shoe.

"Oh, you funny little thing!" Joan exclaimed. "You can't eat that!"



Little Mrs. Blackbird Was Rather Shy at First, but She Soon Made Friends.

But Mr. Blackbird merely gave another peck, and then the little girl knew that he was saying, "Thank you very much. I'll come again."

Soon, he was coming every day, and several times a day, and presently he began sitting on the window sill, and calling out: "My dinner, please," while he pecked the window as hard as he could. And once she actually found he had hopped inside, and was sitting on the dining room table, gobbling up the bread crumbs!

Mr. Blackbird had been a regular visitor for some time when, one morning, Joan opened the dining room window to give him his breakfast, and found a little speckly brown bird hopping by his side.

"Oh, you darling!" she whispered.

"Yes, isn't she?" Mr. Blackbird chirped. "My wife, you know."

Little Mrs. Blackbird was rather shy at first, but she soon made friends, and chirruped away as loudly as her husband when the little girl stood at the window, and watched them feeding.

On a delightful spring morning Joan woke up to find Mr. and Mrs. Blackbird sitting outside her bedroom window, and holding such an interesting conversation. Presently they flew off. But before she was dressed they were back again, each carrying a few straws in their beaks, which they put down on the window sill, and then went off for some more.

Joan could easily have swept those straws onto the ground, but, of course, she didn't. Instead, she got so excited that she nearly forgot to finish dressing. And presently she rushed downstairs.

"Daddy! Mummy!" she exclaimed. "I do believe Mr. and Mrs. Blackbird are going to nest outside my window!"

Which was just what happened. They kept bringing more and more straw, and building as hard as they could, and so, before the last March day had danced off, their nest was as complete and neat as anything.

"Oh, aren't they darlings to choose my window sill!" explained Joan. "They must know I love them!"

Before long there were four eggs in Mr. and Mrs. Blackbird's nest. They took the greatest possible care of them, but were never a bit afraid when Joan opened and closed her window, or switched the light on and off. Instead, they blinked their eyes and seemed to be telling each other how happy they felt.

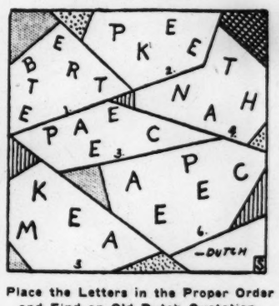
Then one morning, a few weeks later, there was such a squawking and squeaking that you would have thought the Blackbirds were giving a big party. But it wasn't that at all. Instead, when Joan went to look she saw four Blackbird children poking their way out of four eggs and saying: "Well, we've come, and now what about something to eat, please?"

Mr. and Mrs. Blackbird were extremely proud of them, and they grew so big that Joan sometimes wondered how such a little nest could hold so many fat bird children.

She was very interested in watching the babies get bigger and bigger, and as for Mr. and Mrs. Blackbird—well, she loved them more than ever now, because they had trusted her so much.

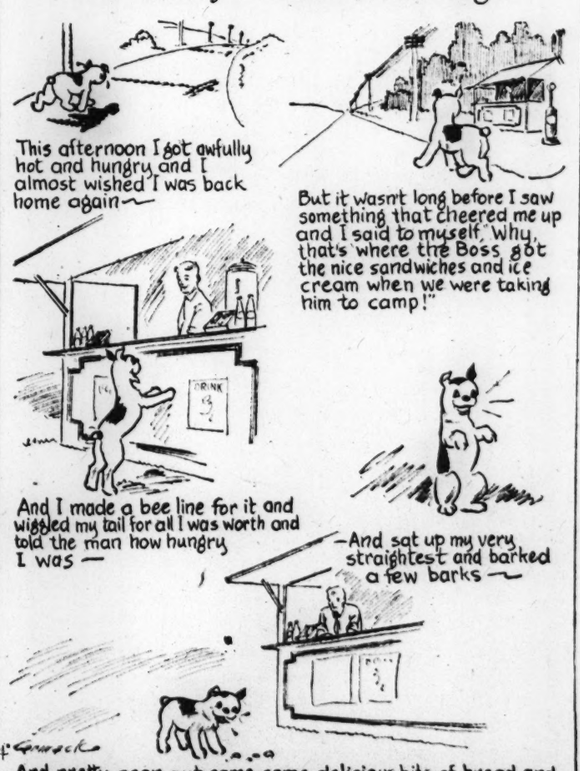
And that was nice, wasn't it?

Word Puzzle



Place the Letters in the Proper Order and Find an Old Dutch Quotation.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon I got awfully hot and hungry and I almost wished I was back home again—
But it wasn't long before I saw something that cheered me up and I said to myself, Why, that's where the Boss got the nice sandwiches and ice cream when we were taking him to camp!
And I made a bee line for it and wiggled my tail for all I was worth and told the man how hungry I was—
—And sat up my very straightest and barked a few barks—
And pretty soon out came some delicious bits of bread and meat and what I did to them certainly was a plenty!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving Beauty

Jacksonville, Ill.

ON a lonely, little road lived a woman who loved the contact not only of friends but of people in general. It was a great joy to her just to see and speak to people. She was sure that this was the right place for her to be, yet she longed "to see people."

It was explained to her that difficult roads were not insurmountable obstacles if people really desired to travel them. But how could she, a stranger in the community, create that desire? she asked. That winter she thought much about it. Once she had read that people would make any kind of difficult pilgrimage to a rare spot of beauty. "Give beauty! Give beauty!" at once rang in her ears.

Then one day she obtained permission to use an old abandoned wood and feed lot comprising several acres, for a garden. In the spring she had the ground plowed and harrowed. Then she broadcast poppy-seed.

It was not many weeks before the county newspapers, some miles away, carried the story of a beauty spot worth going miles to see—"a poppy field of several acres in one expanse of gorgeous reds and pinks." And the people began to come—some in cars, some in carriages, some horseback; parties hiking and hay-wagon loads of young folk.

For five weeks the little woman—no longer lonely—feasted in conversation while the beauty-seekers feasted upon the great field of splendid color spread before them. Not only was the woman's hunger for a glimpse of humanity gratified, but an unsightly lot was made a beauty spot, pleasure for others was provided and many new contacts of friendship formed.

In Lighter Vein

Western Conservatism

New Yorker (incredulously): "And you mean to say that in California you have 365 days of sunshine a year?"

The Man from Los Angeles: "Exactly so, sir, and that's a mighty conservative estimate."—*New Outlook.*

Passing Show

New Car-Owner's Wife: "It takes an awful lot of water to fill this radiator, darling!"

The Editor Speaks

When Walter H. Page was editing the Atlantic Monthly, a woman contributor sent him a story.

She believed editors usually rejected the MSS. of unknown authors without reading them, and therefore set a trap for Page by pasting together certain sheets.

The MSS. was returned with these sheets undisturbed. The angry woman wrote to Page, explaining how she had caught him, and denouncing the whole editorial tribe as humbugs.

"Dear Madam," Page immediately wrote back in reply. "When I break an egg at breakfast, I do not have to eat the whole of it to find out that it is bad."—*Chicago Tribune Ocean Times.*

Plausible

The White House has changed its telephone number.

Perhaps, says H. I. Phillips, Mr. Hoover was bothered by people who called up and then asked, "Is this you, Calvin?"

Time to Leave

Mr. Staylate (to fiancée): "If I had enough money I'd travel."

Her Father (from next room): "Just how much do you need?"

His Only One

The Butcher: "I don't like to play golf because I bring too much of my business into it."

Partner: "What's that?"

"Slicing."

Urgent

"I see, miss, that you have had letters marked urgent on your desk for three days."

"That's quite right—they become more urgent every day."—*Aussie.*

Brevities

Goblin: A Harvard professor has invented a machine which will exert six hundred thousand pounds pressure per square inch. Useful for attaching postage stamps.

London Opinion: A suit of armor was recently sold for £5000. We understand that it was purchased by a wealthy and obstinate man who refuses to buy a car and prefers to walk.

Life: A critic is a stowaway on the flight of someone else's imagination.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Large Versus Small Farms

A LITTLE more than half a century ago, with the development of the then virgin lands in the valley of the Red River of the North, there was inaugurated the era of the large farms. These vast buildings, whether controlled by individual owners or by partnerships or corporations, were often referred to as "bonanza farms." They were indeed that, inasmuch as they were sources of great profit. Farm laborers commanded what now would be regarded as low wages. Horses and mules could be bought for less than half the price demanded today. Although that period far antedated that of the labor-saving machinery now used on the farms, wheat crops could then be produced much more cheaply than today. The new lands were rich and yielded bountiful crops. A fairly stable market guaranteed the owners of the great farms a profitable return upon the comparatively small capital investment.

But there came, almost as suddenly as the advent of the bonanza farm, a marked trend in the direction of smaller farms. It was soon discovered that crop rotation was a necessity on farms which had repeatedly been sown to wheat. Replacements of animals and machines became necessary. The problem of wheat surpluses came to confuse the growers. Noxious weeds and occasional visitations by destructive insects emphasized the need of more careful cultivation.

Despite all these, there has not been a complete disappearance of the large farms. In many sections of the West units comprising hundreds of acres are cultivated under individual ownership. Recently there has been conducted, under the direction of the Agricultural Service Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, a survey of both large and small farms for the purpose of determining which of these is the more profitable or successful. The finding, as recently reported, is that no rule can be found to apply generally to either. It is concluded, as a result of the survey, that farms, whether large or small, show profits and losses "with the same variations in efficiency discernible in agriculture as a whole."

Quite naturally, if the showing reported is conclusive, the movement in the direction of mass production on American farms, already regarded by some as destructive of social life among those comprising the agricultural population, will be materially checked. Unless such a plan is so convincingly sound, economically, that its adoption is necessary to insure continued profitable production, it would appear to have nothing to recommend it as a recourse. The American farm home, more than traditionally, has been the support and cradle of America's earlier civilization. It is an institution which must not be undermined thoughtlessly or carelessly. That its economic value still exists, even when it is contrasted with its more pretentious and ambitious rival, is good news.

The Prayer Book Again

ONCE again the revised Prayer Book is the center of a good deal of attention. Though it was rejected by the House of Commons in 1927, and a second time in a slightly altered form in 1928, its use has been recommended by a large majority of the bishops of the Church of England. This is a procedure which is likely to have a most interesting effect on British political theory. It may modify it more profoundly than any single event since the revolution of 1688. Britain is one of the few countries which, either now or at any other time, have squared with the orthodox legal definition of sovereignty. For 200 years Britain, unlike France or the United States, has had a human institution whose authority in all matters in which it chooses to interest itself has been recognized as absolutely unqualified. That institution is the King-in-Parliament; and today, through episcopal action over the new Prayer Book, its authority has been challenged for the first time in modern history.

The Church of England, as might be expected from the fact that until recently it has been able to recruit its ministers very largely from the two ancient universities, has a definitely conservative tradition. But this is not the only occasion in which circumstances have led to its playing a part apparently incompatible with its conservative tradition. The revolution of 1688, on which the present British polity is founded, was due to the spectacular behavior of seven members of the episcopate in resisting the arbitrary conduct of James II more than to any other single cause. This is a consideration that makes the present action of the church less surprising than it might otherwise be: having radically altered the foundations of British politics on one occasion, it may hold that there is the less reason why it should refrain from action which may modify them on another.

The questioning of the omnicompetence of Parliament, that is, of the state, which the bishops' recommendation of the Prayer Book involves, falls in with much of the advanced political speculation of the day. One school of thought, which is at any rate academically significant, since it is led by G. D. H. Cole of Oxford and by Professor Laski of London, holds that the state should no longer be regarded as the final authority in all departments of life. Mr. Cole would give to other associations—such as trade and churches—supreme power in their own particular field of work, leaving to the state only a co-ordinating, instead of its present overriding, authority. If the action of the Anglican bishops is maintained, and if it is successful, its importance as a practical, though unwitting, application of theories such as the one referred to will be readily appreciated.

Single Tax After Fifty Years

HALF a century has elapsed since a San Francisco man, a printer at the case, who occasionally tried his hand at editing, put forth a book on the land question, with the paradoxical title, "Progress and Poverty." The name of Henry George at that time was little known. He had written somewhat for obscure publications, and occasionally had spoken in meetings of laboring men. But neither as author nor orator had he attained any wide reputation. He had neither money nor influence wherewith to force his book upon the attention of the public. Indeed, when he endeavored to obtain its publication, he found publishers doubtful of the value of a work on economics, and unwilling to issue it unless he would pay the cost of making the plates. After a prolonged search he found a man willing to assist him in meeting the latter essential, but it is interesting now to recall the fact that so slight were the means with which the two embarked upon the undertaking that the author himself went back to the case and stick and set a very considerable portion of his own book. It was not long after he thus turned again to the tools of his trade that his name as an economist and propagandist was known in every quarter of the globe; more than 3,000,000 copies of his book had been issued, and it was translated into almost every known tongue. And last Monday, after the lapse of fifty years, Single Taxers from all parts of the world met at Edinburgh to celebrate this semicentenary and to honor the name of Henry George.

Perhaps one hears less today about the single tax than one did when such magnificent propagandists as Tom L. Johnson, Louis F. Post and Henry George himself were preaching it in and out of season. But the reason why its praises are no longer heard over the clamor of various schools of economists is that the measure of truth in it has become accepted as a commonplace of economics, and it is no longer necessary to beat the tom-tom in order to call attention to it.

More and more the justice of taking for the public a considerable share of the unearned increment attaching to real estate as population grows is being accepted, although it is only in a comparatively few special colonies that the full measure of the single tax is applied, and the whole profit taken out of real estate speculation. Everywhere, however, the community recognizes the fact that its growth confers upon the owners of land within its borders profits which they have had but the slightest share in earning, and an increasing proportion of those profits is being taken for public uses.

Thoroughgoing Single Taxers hold that the taking of this entire increment would make it unnecessary to exact any other taxation whatsoever; would free industry from the burden of taxation; would do away with tariffs, and the international complications they produce; would eliminate the economic causes of war, and, by preventing the holding of land out of employment for speculation and profit, would stimulate agriculture and home building, and thereby decrease unemployment. It is a glowing tribute to the permanence of an idea that after fifty years the publication of this book should be celebrated by a gathering of 600 Single Taxers, representing twenty-three different countries, in the Scottish capital some 6000 miles from the spot where the doctrine of single taxation first had its birth.

The impression made by Henry George upon the consciousness of mankind is a striking illustration of the power of thought, backed by a good purpose. He never stopped urging acceptance of his doctrine upon men of the most widely separated nationalities, and of every class of society. Nor was he in any sense a man of one idea, but he gave as liberally of his strength and his ability to the interest of good government and human liberty as he did to the agitation of the single tax. When, in the later days of the nineteenth century, New York City seemed confronted with a peculiar menace of evil government, Henry George was drafted to lead the forces in opposition to Tammany. Warned that it might mean the sacrifice of his life, he nevertheless undertook the task. The warning was but too well founded, and like a soldier on the battle field he gave his life to his cause. That his followers are animated to so great an extent by a like devotion to the economic panacea which he preached shows impressively the enduring power of a devoted and self-sacrificing ideal.

Enter: The "Baby" Austin

JUST as the Department of Commerce was disclosing that in the United States today there is an automobile for every 4.87 persons (which, as you see, provides for two and a fraction back-seat drivers), the Austin Motor Company of Great Britain made known its intention to establish a plant on the American side of the Atlantic and manufacture "Baby" Austins in a large way. Not long ago a Russian admirer of the achievements of the American capitalist system remarked that, while the present goal of the Soviets was to provide every citizen with a clean shirt, the Americans seemed intent upon providing every citizen with a new automobile. Perhaps the "Baby" Austin is the answer!

The world census of motorcars which the Department of Commerce has just completed shows that to date the American automobile clearly dominates the international as well as the domestic market. Of the stupendous total of 32,028,584 automobiles in circulation on Jan. 1, 1929, the American makes comprised 28,551,504, or 89.1 per cent. With the exception of such countries as Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia, which have their own prosperous and proficient factories, the American-made car is either in a majority in the world markets or sells virtually without competition, as in Latin-American and some of the smaller European nations.

But American motorcar manufacturers are in no position to look with disfavor upon foreign competition, and in view of the fact that there are already approximately 2000 branch or independent American factories abroad, the entrance of the British Austin onto the United States scene, with a plant to be located at Butler, Pa., should be viewed as welcome reciprocity. The Austin Seven, which is the model that will be placed on the American market, is smaller and faster for its size than any American car now being produced. It will be designed, Sir Herbert Austin has explained, not to rival any present American machine, but to create a new demand and fill a new need in the American market.

Perhaps the necessaries of family transportation in the not distant future will include one little car, one big car, and an airplane.

Clubs for Everyone

ENOUGH seed is contained in the announcement of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference—now in session among the Vermont hills—for the growing of a dozen tall editorials. One is the fact that attendance at lectures and conferences is optional; another, that woodland, peak and murmuring brook make a more inviting classroom than that afforded by the conventional summer school.

But what grips our interest most is the thought that the conference is to be attended by breadwinners whose business it is to knead the dough of their experience into marketable literary loaves. Here, indeed, is an idea worth projecting into other departments of life.

Feminine collectors of colonial furniture have long kept their husbands waiting in automobiles while they explored wayside antique shops, and seldom have they been permitted to discuss their "finds." These enthusiasts might organize a National Antique Conversational Association, lease an abandoned farmhouse, take their treasures there, and spend a joyous summer telling one another at length how the antiques were secured, what they cost, and to what period they belong.

People who revel in steamed clams (buttered) and corn on the cob (also buttered) might likewise form a society, perhaps buying a fancy restaurant, where they may consume these delicacies in private without mussing up their faces.

Early risers have in the past been greatly abused by households overfond of snoozing. Let them now organize a Dawn League, erect sumptuous headquarters in some deep forest, and then start in breaking the sleep ordinances. We suggest as a charter member the crowing cock, first of the early birds.

There are probably some people in the world who cannot be happy without attending committee meetings. A big country hotel, with fifty rooms, should suit them to a nicety. Here each guest may select his favorite committee and topic, and go into high speed day and night, with nobody to suggest that the conference now adjourn for dinner.

Clubs for every interest and specialty! It's a grand idea.

Aiding the Exit of the Bean Blower

MOTION pictures and radio seem likely to become closer allies of teachers in the public schools. Two projects reported recently would involve their use more extensively, and radio would be employed particularly in the one-room schools.

Teachers College, Columbia University, has announced plans to radiocast daily lessons to seventy-five one-teacher schools, beginning next autumn. If the experiment succeeds, the college hopes to make such instruction available in every section of the country. Meanwhile, two educators in California have asked the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Hollywood to investigate the feasibility of adapting discarded historical photoplays for use in the public schools. While the inquiry was not made with reference to the one-room schools, doubtless they could share the benefits of such pictures without great expenditures.

Rapid progress has been made recently in consolidating rural schools. Yet 4,000,000 elementary pupils in the United States are said to be dependent on one-teacher institutions. If Mary has been detained after school because she spent her study period writing notes, if Johnny has received low grades in deportment because his mark was perfect with the bean blower, or if teacher has become fretful and impatient, the one-room system is largely responsible. No wonder that coercive methods are associated with the old-type school when one considers the enormous task of keeping busy a room full of pupils of widely different ages and interests! The teacher in the "little red school on the hill" attempts to give each grade individual attention, but in doing so she cannot supervise group study properly.

With radio and motion pictures helping her, perhaps the rural teacher will not have to force Johnny to lay aside the bean blower during hours that he should devote to study.

Editorial Notes

A fund of $10,000,000 is to be established by the Boy Scouts of America, part of which is to be used for establishing a school for Scout leaders and for a retirement fund for professional Scout leaders. More evidence of daily good turns.

A woman stone mason in Michigan has for fifteen years built houses with her husband and kept house for her family. Such a combination of good housebuilding and good housekeeping deserves a special diploma.

At this time, when so many of the states are deploring the obnoxious billboard, it is interesting to note that in California advertising road signs have not been allowed on the state highways since 1915.

The stage-spoken drama and the film-spoken drama are going to court to decide who's who in the talkies when it comes to labor union contracts. How they act!

With Herbert Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald as chief pilots, is there any reason why the ark of peace should not be steered safely?

The Airplane Growing Up

THE great progress made in American aviation in the last twelve years was proved by a visit to the air show held some time ago in Detroit. The first Pan-American Aeronautics Exposition was held in New York City in February, 1917, and the contrast between these two expositions was extraordinary. Apparently the most extravagant forecasts and dreams of the aviation enthusiasts of the early days have been realized, and in many cases these have been surpassed.

Back in 1916 there were gathered under the roof of the one hangar of the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical Station at Newport News, Va., an array of airplanes which would be curiosities today in the light of subsequent development. There were several "Jennies" (JN's) used as training ships, which were the standard type for that work; there were two Curtiss flying boats also used for flying instruction, and then there were several types that were being tested.

One great curiosity was the Duck, a huge birdlike structure which looked like a strange monster as it was rolled out of the hangar and taxied to the flying field, with the pilot inside peering from the windows across its breast. How queer it looked when "Vick" Carlstrom raced across the flying field in it, and succeeded in getting it a few feet in the air, only soon to settle back on the ground again.

* * *

One day the Curtiss triplane arrived at the field and was assembled. It caused a great stir as the additional wing seemed to assure increased speed and to represent a real step ahead in aircraft development. These planes, along with the new types which occasionally arrived to be tested, completed the list of ships in the hangar, and with these Capt. Thomas Baldwin, the veteran and beloved aeronaut, conducted the Curtiss Flying School.

Ultra-brave were those aviators considered in the early days to defy the dangers of the air, as was evidenced by the crowds of curious onlookers who flocked to the field to watch the flying. An interesting group of men were taking flying instruction at Newport News, young men from all walks of life and from various countries. There were several from Canada who had seen service in the World War in the distinguished Princess Pat division and who hoped to get back into service as aviators. As always the kind of man attracted to aviation was the adventurous type, whose courage, faith, sincerity and perseverance have made possible the amazing growth of the aviation industry.

With what enthusiasm was the news received that the first Pan-American Aeronautics Exposition was to be held in New York in February, 1917! It meant that the world was recognizing the importance of aviation as a substantial industry rather than a mere sport. It meant that the latest thing in airplanes would be on display. Last, but not least, a trip to New York would be an opportunity to lay in a supply of goggles, helmets, leather coats and breeches, puttees, ear plugs, etc., from the various sporting goods shops.

* * *

These things were at a premium at Newport News, for they seemed a very necessary part of the early fliers' equipment. As the early motorist decked himself in linen duster, goggles, cap and gauntlets to protect himself from the wind when traveling at the amazing speed of fifteen miles an hour, so did the early aeronaut need protection from the elements. Now the closed car renders special motoring costume superfluous, as does the improved airplane with its protected cockpit and closed cabin eliminate the need of special attire.

The display of airplanes at the 1917 air show proved most interesting and inspiring. First of all there was the original Wright plane placed near the entrance, and rightly so, as with it began the progress and development shown in the next airplanes exhibited as one passed down the aisle. There was a model from the Benoist Company of St. Louis, a Burgess-Dunne, and several Curtiss models including the flying boat, the Curtiss JN, the twin-motored plane, triplane and Curtiss scout ship.

Then the real curiosity of the show was the Curtiss limousine. People said it was merely built for show purposes, that airplanes would never attain the luxury and comfort of the modern motorcar. But there was a beautifully upholstered cabin, much like the interior of any present-day coupé, with the side door entrance, a comfortable seat for two behind the pilot's seat, with the motor in front and a huge tail behind. This plane was never flown as far as I know, but it was indeed the forerunner of the luxurious cabin planes which are built now.

* * *

Aviators and aeronautical engineers from the half dozen flying fields about the country were there, and being such a comparatively small family they all knew each other personally or by reputation. How that family has grown since those early days! The speeding up of airplane manufacturing after the entrance of the United States into the war, and the popularizing of aviation since the war by Lindbergh and others, has made an entirely new chapter in the history of aviation. While the visitors to the first air show in 1917 came in great crowds out of curiosity, the visitor to the air show today is the man interested in every phase of flying—even the prospective purchaser of his own ship.

It is a great step, as time goes, from the first air show with its handful of ships from three or four manufacturers, to the one recently held in Detroit, where more than a hundred planes from sixty-six different manufacturers were exhibited. There were 139 accessory dealers represented, and one booth where every conceivable flying outfit, such as shoes, helmets, fur-lined suits, etc., were displayed.

At the Ford Airport were more ships, to be demonstrated to those interested, and one day during the week of the air show a fleet of two dozen or more ships flew over the city in formation. It served to remind one that all over the United States airplanes are flying constantly; some carrying passengers on regular daily schedule; some carrying mail, day and night every day of the year, over ever increasing numbers of points; some carrying merchandise; some taking up sight-seers, and many carrying pilots and students in both the army and navy.

* * *

A fine terminal building at the Ford Airport where one purchases his ticket for his air journey to Cleveland, Chicago or other points at a reasonable fee, stands out in contrast to what might be called the first terminal station. This was a little clubhouse at the edge of the flying field at Newport News. A large sign hung on the side of the building stating the schedule for carrying passengers to various points.

People smiled as they read it, incredulous that anyone could ever want to risk the trip by airplane even in the most extreme emergency. Today business men travel in the big airplanes as though it were as commonplace as a Pullman, and at comparatively small expense. The following is the rate schedule from the Newport News terminal in 1916:

ATLANTIC COAST AERONAUTICAL STATION.
Schedule of Aerial Fares:

	Return trip	One way
Norfolk	$35	$20
Jamestown	50	40
Richmond	200	150
Washington	500	375
Baltimore	500	375
Philadelphia	750	600
Atlantic City	800	600
Asbury Park	1000	750
New York City	1250	1000

Altitude flights and special trips to all points.

The time was when there were only three or four magazines devoted to aircraft news and the pilots read them to get the news of old friends. Now there are many magazines devoted exclusively to aviation and there are hundreds of names of men who are doing splendid work for aviation, where there were once but a few dozen. To these men, and especially to the early fliers, many of whom now hold important positions in the aircraft industry, great credit is due for the steady and remarkable progress of aviation.

E. D. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Carpenter's Sermon

A CHURCH in Illinois was undergoing rather extensive repairs recently by which the whole front of the structure seemed to be in process of rebuilding.

"What are you doing to this church?" I asked of the man who seemed to be in charge of the job.

"We are putting in new doors," said he. "The old doors were so big and heavy that little children could not get them open, so we are putting on smaller ones that open easier."

There was a sermon in that carpenter's answer.—Roy L. Smith, in the *Christian Advocate.*

Canada and the Rumrunners

CANADIAN newspapers, without regard to political affiliations, are outspoken in condemnation of the attitude of that country's Government toward rumrunning across the border. They hold the government's position is untenable from the standpoint of friendly relations with the United States. It is charged that the Canadian Administration virtually has become a party to the illicit traffic in booze and to the border lawlessness to which it has given rise. One journal, the Manitoba Free Press, which is identical in political faith with the King Government at Ottawa, repeatedly has charged that the administration policy is due directly to the influence of the Canadian liquor interests.

These are grave accusations, which apparently have received no satisfactory answer. On the contrary, it is maintained by a statement from the Canadian Minister of National Revenue, cited by the Free Press and the Toronto Globe, that "the customs regulations actually encourage the smuggling of liquor into the United States by imposing a lower excise tax than the payment demanded as a bond upon liquors cleared for export elsewhere."

It is explained on behalf of the Government that the customary bond required for export liquor is $18 per gallon. This is canceled upon receipt by the customs department of a certificate showing the liquor actually was delivered in accordance with export clearances. No such certificate, of course, could be expected in the case of liquor sent into the United States. Hence, in this instance, the Government merely collects the usual excise tax and passes up the bond requirement.

That is the government practice under condemnation. It seems to be obviously unsound, if not otherwise questionable. It is suggested that the feasible course for the Government—if it is not to deny outright clearances for liquor destined for the United States, as the Government at Washington has requested—is to require such a bond that the shipments would become prohibitive, since the bond could not be canceled.

The Canadian Government has indicated its readiness to continue conversations with the Washington representatives to the end that a more satisfactory agreement may be reached on the matter. That, at least, is a promising phase of the situation.—*Kansas City Times.*

The Lure of Hole Digging

ONE of the surest methods of drawing and holding a crowd is to put a gang of men at work digging a hole in the street. Men put in immediate appearance, others join them, soon there is a real crowd that appears to find the work of the pick and shovel crowd intensely interesting. The crowd will come in generous numbers, but will not stay if the task is the opening of a trench. Most men stop, take a hurried look and walk on. The trench is an object of passing curiosity, but the hole in the ground has a stronger pull; men spend hours watching the operation.

The peculiar fascination that digging operations appear to have is shown at its largest and best when a steam shovel is wheeled into place and starts work on an excavation for a large building down town. There is nothing new or novel in equipment or operation, but great crowds of men will stand and watch the procedure for a whole day and appear to be entertained in the most satisfactory manner. The curiosity remains in evidence as long as the noisy steam shovel is used. They watch the shovel force its way into the earth, they note the noisy puffing as the load is lifted, they note the dexterity of the shovel engineer as the load is swung to the right place and the load dumped into the truck. Over and over that operation may be repeated, and the crowd remains to watch and note each operation.—*Ohio State Journal.*

New York a Summer Resort?

AN alert contemporary in New York has seized on the fact that the railroads are selling round-trip tickets to its home town this summer, at reduced rates, as proof that Gotham has become a summer resort. That is one way of looking at it, a much more satisfactory way than interpreting it as an action of the railroads to work up a return cargo business.

After all, why shouldn't a big city be a popular resort in summer for those who spend their winters in the sticks? Certainly they provide a big change, which is the essence of recreation. Their streets are less congested, with the natives out on the mosquito ranches. Some of their showhouses may be dark, but their stores—show places in themselves—are bright. Their libraries and galleries are open. Their parks are green. Their architectural wonders are undiminished. All these things are to be enjoyed in summer, as fully as in winter; and they can be seen with less discomfort when the native population is thinned by the vacation urge.

When it comes to comfort, who wins? The family that packs off to the woods and puts up with the discomforts of semi-savagery only because two summer weeks afford it the only chance it ever has to look nature in the face; or the family that moves onto the twelfth floor of a modern hotel, artifically cooled to comfortable and regulated temperature, with circulating ice water, a bellhop on the other end of the button, a chef in the kitchen, a waiter at the table, a taxi stand at the door—and a beauty parlor on the mezzanine, where one can acquire a coat of tan that makes old Sol's handiwork look amateurish?

The gentleman of the negative may now have the floor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Hair and the Hide

(A Parable of Safed the Sage)

THIS beheld I with my own eyes. A woman from mine own country traveled abroad. And she bought for herself a jeweled bracelet and she paid therefor a thousand and four hundred shekels. And the price did not cause her that she should bat an eye. And this same woman had a scrap with a donkey-boy over a tip of one more piastre, the value of which is five pence.

Yea, and I once beheld a man of mine own country who confessed to the income tax man that he had a million shekels, and who spent money like water, and I beheld him in a passion over a matter of two pence, which he claimed to have been an overcharge in exchange.

Now my friend, Ralph Waldo Emerson, before he went abroad, always provided himself with a few extra shekels to be robbed of without losing his temper. And the same also I do.

For there be few things so futile as to be wrathful over trifles.

And the smaller the trifle the more certain do men magnify it to an issue—straining out the gnat and gulping down the camel.

Now when I was a lad there dwelt nigh unto me a backwoods philosopher, who spake thus unto me, saying, Safed, thou wilt surely save thyself a heap of worriment if thou shalt learn to let the hair go with the hide.

And though I be neither a tanner nor a leather-dealer, yet do I know what he meant. And I am sure that a large proportion of the quarrels and vexations of life occur over the hair and not about the hide.

Wherefore have I sought to learn and to teach men not to exalt trivialities into occasions of strife or anger, but give due regard to the large issue, and let the hair go with the hide.—*Congregationalist.*